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IOWA REPUBLICANS.

An Enthusiastic Convention Held at Cedar Rapids.

PREPARATIONS FOR VICTORY.

A Platform of Sound Republican Doctrines—Omaha Endorsed as the Place for the Next Republican Convention—Clubs to be Formed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 1.—One of the most enthusiastic Republican conventions ever assembled in the state of Iowa convened in this city at 11 o'clock to-day. It is felt by both political parties that the campaign is to be a decisive one and its effect on national politics is fully appreciated by every politician of the Hawkeye state. The Republican party is thoroughly united for the first time in many years and to-day's convention was distinguished by its harmony and good feeling. The nomination of Hiram C. Wheeler for governor was assured in advance and upon the platform there was substantially a reiteration of the party principles of two years ago. By the arraignment of the Democratic party for connivance with the lawlessness element in the violation and nullification of the prohibitory law, an attempt is made to place that party on the defense in the coming campaign. The threatened break over the financial question never came and it is likely the free coinage question will be almost lost from sight in the other stirring issues that are to agitate Iowa politics for the next four months. The convention was held in the opera house, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Among the audience were many persons of state and national reputation. Senator Allison, Congressmen Henderson, Perkins, Flick, Dolliver and Hull, Ex-Governor Gear, ex-Governor Larabee and Solicitor-of-the-treasury Hepburn occupied seats on the platform, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the distinguished representative of the non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, headed a delegation of enthusiastic lady Republicans who occupied a private box.

Chairman Mack, of the state central committee, called the convention to order promptly at 11 o'clock. Prayer was invoked by Rev. Julius Ward, of Cedar Rapids. Chairman Mack's speech was short and crisp. It consisted in announcing John Y. Stone, of Mills county, as temporary chairman.

In assuming the chair, Mr. Stone made a rousing speech of nearly an hour's duration. He was frequently interrupted by applause, but the culminating point was reached when the name of Jas. G. Blaine was uttered. "There is but one reciprocity," said he, "and James G. Blaine is its prophet." At the first mention of Mr. Blaine, the loyalty of Hawkeye Republicans to the man from Maine was more than demonstrated, and cheer after cheer arose from the vast audience and the ladies in the gallery went wild with their political protoers in their manifestation for reciprocity and admiration for the distinguished secretary of state. At the conclusion of the temporary chairman's speech the new state central committee and the various committees of the convention were appointed.

The convention took a recess until 2 p. m., and a meeting of the committee on permanent organization was at once held, at which ex-Governor and ex-Congressman John A. Gear, of Burlington, was selected as the permanent chairman of the convention. The committee on resolutions also met after the adjournment of the convention.

The platform, as finally adopted for presentation to the convention, endorses the McKinley tariff in the warmest terms, particularly commends the reciprocity provision and its interpretation and observation by President Harrison and Secretary-of-state Blaine. Liberal pensions to disabled soldiers and their widows are urged. The financial questions are briefly disposed of by the endorsement of the present silver law, of which Conger of Iowa has the credit of being the author.

Immediately after the reconvening of the convention, Permanent-chairman Gear was introduced and made a brief speech, predicting party success on the tariff and local issues. The nomination of state officers was then declared in order, and the convention declared that no nominating speeches should be permitted. For governor Hon. Hiram C. Wheeler of Odebolt, Sac county, was nominated on the first ballot amid great enthusiasm.

George Van Houten of Lennox, Taylor county, was nominated on the second ballot for lieutenant-governor over the present incumbent, Lieutenant-governor Poyner. Van Houten is a Farmers' Alliance man. The ticket was completed as follows: for supreme judge, S. M. Weaver; for superintendent public education, Henry Sabin; for railroad commissioner, Frank T. Campbell, of Newton.

Several telegrams received by the chairman were read amid applause and appropriately referred. One was from Secretary Humphrey, of National League Republican clubs, tendering the aid of that league in organizing Iowa for the coming campaign. Congressman George D. Perkins, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported to the convention the platform adopted by the committee. Chairman Perkins then presented the following supplementary resolution from the committee on resolutions and it was declared adopted by the chair, although there was a strong feeling against it.

Resolved, That as a just and equitable recognition to the states and territories west of the Mississippi river containing a population of one-third of the population of the United States, the next presidential convention should be held west of the Mississippi river and all the delegates of Iowa in convention assembled follow the lead of the people of Nebraska by endorsing the city of Omaha as the place where said convention should be held.

Hon. Hiram Wheeler, the nominee of the convention for governor, declined to make an extended speech. "I sincerely thank you, gentlemen," said he, "for the honor you have conferred upon me. Now what we want is vigorous work by everyone, and we will certainly elect the ticket in November." Applause.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and others made brief speeches of satisfaction of the day's proceedings, and the convention adjourned.

Guatemalan Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The bureau of American republics is in receipt of a dispatch from Consul-general Kimberly in Guatemala, transmitting a decree of the Guatemalan government, dated June 3, 1891, remitting all customs duties on imports of flour and salt from and after that date, except so far as a proportion of those duties is pledged for the payment of the interest on the public debt and the repayment of the special loan of $5,000,000 negotiated some time ago. The same decree also permits the free introduction and slaughter of live cattle, sheep and hogs from the neighboring republics and exempts from export silver tax the money sent out of the country to pay for such cattle, etc.

Madame Philo Confesses.

DENVER, July 1.—Detective Reno with his prisoner, Madame Philo, arrived here this morning. Last January Madame Philo was arrested for the theft of a $1,000 check from the office of G. A. Newkirk, state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company. After her release on a $5,000 bond she disguised herself and went to Chicago, where she engaged in dress-making. She was found by Detective Reno, and while on the way to Denver, across Illinois, it will be recalled, she jumped from a rapidly moving train, sustaining severe injuries.

After her recapture she made a full confession to the detectives. Her confession implicates Charles M. Newkirk, a brother of the insurance agent. She throws the whole blame on him and says he forged his brother's name to the check and then induced her to deposit the check, afterwards drawing the money from the bank. It was through her love for Newkirk, she says, that she consented to enter into the crime, and it was to shield him from disgrace that she attempted suicide by jumping from the train. Newkirk was arrested and jailed last night.

Pork Inspection Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Rusk when asked in regard to the results of the pork inspection at Chicago, said to-day that it had been very satisfactory. The proportion of animals found affected is less than was expected, and he believes less than exists in the hogs of any other country. Our pork, he continued, is the most wholesome of any produced in the world, because our hogs are raised under the best sanitary conditions. They are not confined to small pens and filthy quarters as in other countries, but they have the run of large fields and are fed upon clover and corn. Hogs here are not treated as scavengers and fed upon slops and garbage as they are in Europe; but on the contrary, they are raised as a means of marketing in a concentrated form the bulky produce of our farms.

Our inspection has demonstrated without question that the pork of the United States is beyond suspicion, and the inspected product will be by far the best which finds its way to the European markets.

Conference of Catholic Educators.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The board of directors of the proposed Catholic National Educational exhibition held a meeting here to-day at the Columbus club. Bishop Spalding of Peoria presided. Morris St. Thomas of Chicago acted as secretary. About forty representatives of the church, including abbotts, presidents, and superiors of colleges in all parts of the country and other interested in the work of Catholic education were present. A committee was appointed consisting of Rev. E. D. Higgins, J. J. Chauman, Rev. R. J. Muldoon, Rev. D. C. Rogan, Rev. Baldwin, Judge T. Amoran, Hon. W. J. J. Onahan and Dr. Maurice Francis Egan to take immediate charge of the preparation of the exhibition and to enlist the co-operation of the various Catholic educators. A select committee was appointed to wait upon Archbishop Feehan to invite his aid in the work. The board were entertained at luncheon by the Lotus club and were given an informal reception at the club rooms in the evening. The next meeting will take place at St. Louis in October, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Kenneck.

Sops to French Pride.

PARIS, July 1.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Laur attacked the government for failing to protect the life of the merchant, Rigaud, killed in Hayti by order of Hyppolite. French citizens in Hayti had been obliged to demand the assistance of the German consul.

Minister Ribot said the charge was groundless. Mr. Laur insisted on the accuracy of his statement.

Minister Ribot said that everybody who took refuge in the French consulate had been preserved from violence thanks to the energy of Minister Flesch, the French representative. The enrolment of Rigaud as a French subject was contrary to French law. He was therefore a Haytian. As the cancellation of his name had not been communicated to the Haytian government, France had demanded reparation. Hayti entertained the demand, knowing that France would insist upon it. [Applause.]

United States Mining Product.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The appropriation for printing and engraving the final volume of the eleventh census becomes available to-day and the superintendent of census has received the final volume on mines and mining, which will be printed at once. The report shows that the total value of the mineral products of the United States in the eleventh census amounted to $556,488,540, the greatest total ever reported for any country. It far outstrips the product of Great Britain. The total number of industrial mining establishments is given as 30,000. The number of persons who find employment in mining industries is 512,[illegible]. The annual wages paid them aggregate $8[illegible]2,406,309. The capital employed in actual mining operations amounts to $1,7[illegible]3,000,000.

The final volume on mines and mining will be followed in a few weeks by that on transportation, wealth, debt, taxes, Indians, statistics of churches, Alaska, and the compendium.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Secretary Foster Comes to a New Plan.

ITS REASONS EXPLAINED.

A Combination With the Treasurer's Statement of Assets and Liabilities—The Government Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the increase of the public debt during the month of June, less the cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,999,382. Total cash in the treasury $745,349,757.63. The bonded debt decreased $2,2[illegible]8,665.22.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly public debt statement was issued to-day in an entirely new form. It combines both the secretary's statement of the public debt and the United States treasurer's monthly statement of assets and liabilities, heretofore issued separately. Comparison with the last monthly statement and the statement issued July 1, 1890, shows an increase in the public debt during the past month of about $5,000,000, and a net reduction during the past fiscal year of $22,000,000. The surplus in the treasury to-day in the new form of statement is put out to-day is placed at $53,803,808, or about $5,000,000 less than a month ago, with no change in the interest-bearing debt of the government during the past month. The bonded debt to-day is $610,929,120, made up in round numbers of $560,000,000 of 4s and $50,509,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds.

Secretary Foster this evening gave out the following statement explanatory of the change of form of the monthly debt statement and the daily statement of cash in the treasury, which will hereafter be issued: "Heretofore the manner and make-up of the monthly statement required the showing of an increase or decrease in the public debt. Under this form it has happened on several occasions that when large purchases of bonds were made the statement so owing would show an increase of the public debt when a reduction had really been effected. This was owing to the fact that the principal and premium paid for bonds reduced the cash on hand beyond the amount of bonds actually redeemed. The secretary has concluded after much thought on the subject to separate the statement of the debt from the statement of the cash in the treasury. Hereafter the statement of the cash on hand will show the net increase or decrease from month to month and this statement will be a portion of the form now adopted.

"In making up the new statement of the cash in the treasury the figures will plainly show the different kinds of money included in the total. Against this total will be stated the cash liabilities. This part of the new form will take the place of the assets and liabilities statement heretofore issued by the treasurer.

"In former debt statements the accrued interest and interest due and unpaid have appeared as current liabilities. These items have been eliminated. The secretary holds that if accrued interest may be charged as a liability against cash, then with equal propriety accrued salaries can then be so charged, or in like manner the accruing liability for the construction of public buildings, or for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

"The matured debt item is made up of the remnant of bonds and other forms of indebtedness remaining unpaid from the foundation of the government. It is assumed that less than twenty-five per cent of these will ever be presented for payment. They are now, as heretofore, carried on the debt statement, but not as a liability against cash."

The secretary also calls attention to four items of liability against the cash in the treasury amounting to $51,000,000, composed:

First—Of the 5 per cent fund held for redemption of uncurrent national bank notes, which sum can only be reduced by the retirement of national bank circulation. The secretary thinks this amount ought, by law, to be covered into the treasury as was done recently with the fund of the redemption of failed and retired national banks. The probability is that this sum will be increased during the coming year, instead of being reduced.

Second—The item regarding checks and drafts which rarely ever falls below $5,000,000.

Third—Disbursing officers' balances now amounting to about $3[illegible],000,000. This money is in the treasury and in the government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers, and seldom falls below the present amount.

Fourth—Any disbursements made up mainly of postal revenues and subject to the drafts of the postmaster-general. This, too, rarely falls below $5,000,000.

These four items, he says, if held by a bank could be safely loaned up to nine-tenths of the total sums.

The secretary will not hereafter deduct from his cash balance the amount on deposit in national banks, nor the fractional silver coin on hand. He thinks there is no good reason why this should ever have been done.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

Government receipts from all sources during the past fiscal year aggregated $3[illegible]0,330,[illegible]7[illegible]6, or about one million and a half less than during the preceding years; customs receipts $219,900,658, or about ten millions less than during the preceding year; internal revenue receipts were $1[illegible]5,923,[illegible]6[illegible], an increase over the preceding year of three millions and a quarter; and receipts from miscellaneous sources were nearly thirty-six millions, about five millions greater than in the preceding year.

On the other hand expenditures during the fiscal year just closed were $358,696,8[illegible], against $318,0[illegible]0,7[illegible]9 during the preceding year. Seventeen millions and a half of this is for the pension charge; $12[illegible],[illegible]3,[illegible]0 for the past year.

Civil and miscellaneous expenditures during the year amounted to $[illegible]0,[illegible], an increase over the preceding year of nearly $30,000,000.

Indian expenses were $8,[illegible]23,[illegible]38, or nearly 2,000,000 more than during the preceding year. Navy expenditures were $26,1[illegible]5,098, or $4,000,000 more than during the preceding year, and war department expenditures were $48,72[illegible],2[illegible]6, or $4,750,000 greater than the preceding year; $37,[illegible]27,20[illegible] were paid out during the year for interest on the public debt, and $10,40[illegible],220 in premiums of $[illegible]16,000,000 bonds purchased and redeemed during the year.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The president will leave Washington Friday morning for Cape May, N. J., and for the next five or six weeks will transact all public business requiring his attention at that place. Private-secretary Halford will join him there next week, and establish an office at some convenient place near the president's cottage and will arrange telegraphic connection with the executive departments at Washington. Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Parker, nieces of Mrs. Harrison, left Washington to-day for Cape May. The president will be accompanied by Lieut. John F. Parker, U. S. N. The white house will undergo extensive repairs during the summer and will not be a[illegible].

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

In view of the proposed change in the method of stating the public debt, the treasury officials refuse this morning to make any statement of the change in the debt since June 30. It is understood, however, that there has been a slight increase in the debt so far as the cash in the treasury applicable for its payment is concerned. The reduced cash balance results from the unusually heavy expenditures during the month. Under the last call on national banks $3,000,000 of government funds on deposit with them have been transferred to the sub-treasuries and have been added to the treasurer's cash balance.

Silver Purchases Continue.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The director of the mint to-day resumed the purchase of silver. The amount offered for sale was 1,085,000 ounces, of which 576,000 ounces were purchased as follows:

47,000 ounces	$1.0125
25,000	1.0173
40,000	1.0200
50,000	1.0220
100,000	1.0220
38,000	1.0225

The Pope Refuses.

ROME, July 2.—The pope has written to Cardinal Gibbons declaring that he will never concede the demands made by Herr Cahensly on behalf of the St. Raphael societies for the protection of Catholic emigrants in so far as the appointment of national bishops is concerned. The pope has also refused the petition of the United States Poles for the appointment of a Polish bishop.

CARDINAL GIBBONS INTERVIEWED.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—When Cardinal Gibbons was shown an Associated Press dispatch to-day from Rome stating that the pope had written him that it would never concede the demands made by Herr Cahensly on behalf of the St. Raphael societies for the protection of Catholic emigrants, in so far as the appointment of national bishops is concerned, and that the pope has also refused the petition of the Poles in the United States for the appointment of a Polish bishop, Cardinal Gibbons remarked he was glad to receive the information. His eminence added: "I was not prepared for a communication of this kind from the Holy Father.

"It will be very gratifying to receive the letter from the pope, for it will remind foreigners that the episcopate of the United States are fully capable of discharging their duties, and that while the bishops are zealous in the fulfilment of their spiritual function and they are loyal to this country and in harmony as they ought to be to its political institutions. We trust that the letter of the Holy Father will serve to restrain foreigners from any hasty or unwarrantable interference with our domestic affairs in the future. They seemed to be impressed with the idea that the Catholic community in the United States is a simple aggregation of foreigners, while in reality the great bulk of the Catholic community is made up of natives, some of whose ancestors especially in Maryland, have been settled in the county for several generations."

The Treasurer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Treasurer Nebeeker issued his statement of assets and liabilities this morning under the new form adopted by the department. The total assets are stated at $205,1[illegible]3,508 and the total liabilities at $51,2[illegible]9,[illegible]99, leaving a cash balance of $15[illegible],893,809.

The assets are made up of the following items:

Net gold	$117,667,722
Net silver	17,264,509
Treasury notes on hand	9,765,253
Net U. S. notes	1,601,744
Trade dollar bullion	4,848,303
Fractional silver and minor coins	16,982,003
National bank notes	5,655,174
Deposits with national banks	28,358,690

Tornado in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Dispatches received at Kansas City this morning from Bairstown state that a heavy rain and wind storm swept over that town about midnight last night and did very serious damage. Several houses were blown down and two persons are reported as badly hurt. Several others were more or less injured.

The wires are all down, so that it is impossible to get any definite reports of the storm. The depot, a large substantial frame building, at Bairstown station on the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern railroad, was blown off its foundation and seriously damaged. The rain was a terrific one, and the low lands are covered with water. The storm came from the northeast and was about three-fourths of a mile wide. There was great damage done to the crops and fruit.

DAKOTA FARMS DEVASTATED.

FORMAN, S. D., July 2.—A disastrous storm late to-day swept over Ransom and Sargent counties, completely destroying nearly 10,000 acres of growing crops. In Milnor township there are 1,200 acres of growing wheat ruined, and in Kingston township 700. Whole farms in Ransom county have been devastated by the storm of hail and wind which swept over it. The damage is estimated at $150,000.

Fell Into Vesuvius.

LONDON, July 2.—The victim of the accident at Mt. Vesuvius was Dr. Silvar Jordan, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, a journalist. He fell a distance of 170 feet into the glowing lava of the crater.

BARDSLEY'S FATE.

A Heavy Penalty for Enormous Embezzlement.

A FINE OF $237,530 IMPOSED.

And Fifteen Years in Solitary Confinement—His Stealings Amounted to Nearly Half a Million of Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Ex-City-treasurer John Bardsley was sentenced this morning by Judge Wilson to fifteen years solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary and to pay a fine equaling the sum to which he pleads guilty, about $237,530.

This amount will be reduced by payments to be made by his sureties, so the amount of the fine will not be determined until after the examinations of the accounts shall be finished. Bardsley returned to Moyamensing this afternoon, and it is expected that he will be taken to the Eastern penitentiary to-morrow, where he will be shaved of his beard and given a striped suit and thereafter be known by a number.

A DRAMATIC COURT SCENE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2.—John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, was brought into court this morning before Judge Wilson to have sentence passed upon him for the confessed crimes of loaning, speculating with, and receiving interest on public funds entrusted to his care as the chief fiduciary officer of the municipality. As on the previous occasions that Bardsley has faced the court, when he was brought in this morning, he was not placed in the dock, but was allowed to sit beside his counsel within the space reserved for members of the bar.

The fact that Bardsley would come up for sentence to-day was not generally known, so that when District-attorney Graham arose he addressed the court, and asked that sentence be passed upon the prisoner, there were not more than fifty people in the court room. The district attorney spoke briefly, but in the course of his address he denied Bardsley's contention, made in his statement to the court a week ago, that the ex-treasurer had not misappropriated a dollar. Mr. Graham showed that by Bardsley's own statement that he must have at least appropriated the sum of $220,000, as that amount was required to be made good by his sureties according to their bond to the state and city.

Mr. Graham practically admitted that Bardsley's declaration that he placed $945,000 in the Keystone bank, taking due bills for the money, was true, and that money was deposited in the bank.

Although not able as yet to specifically show where the money has gone, Mr. Graham said that Bardsley's embezzlement would amount to between $400,000 and $500,000.

With the exception of his brother-in-law, not one of the hundreds of friends which Bardsley had a year ago were present when he rose to receive the sentence of the court. As Bardsley got up, Judge Wilson moved him to be seated while he delivered the lecture and words of admonition that a judge usually prefaces his sentences with. Judge Wilson's severe words caused Bardsley the most palpable distress. When Judge Wilson spoke of the past friendship between himself and the man awaiting his sentence, Bardsley's hands opened and shut convulsively, and his face flushed and paled, and his head sank upon his breast. As Judge Wilson proceeded and plainly said that he could find no palliation for Bardsley's malfeasance, and that his offense was the more open to censure from his abuse of his official position, the prisoner almost collapsed, and seemed about to sink to the floor from his chair. Nevertheless, before Judge Wilson had concluded and ordered him to arise to receive sentence, Bardsley simply regained his composure and received the words that sentenced him to prison fifteen years with a stoicism that was almost indifference in its utter absence of any emotion.

The sentence of Judge Wilson was that Bardsley undergo fifteen years solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary and that he pay a fine in the sum equal to the amount of his embezzlement arising from the transactions to which he had pleaded guilty.

Four-and-a-Half Bonds Extended.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following circular extending the 4½ per cent. bonds at 2 per cent. interest was issued from the treasury department this afternoon:

"In pursuance of reservation contained in the circular of June 2, 1891, whereby the bonds of the 4½ per cent. loan were called for redemption on and after the second day of September, 1891, public notice is hereby given that any of the bonds of the said loan may be presented at this office on or before the second day of September next for continuance during the pleasure of the government, with interest at rate of 2 per cent. per annum, in lieu of their payment on the date above specified.

"Bonds presented for continuance should be accompanied by a request substantially in the form herewith prescribed, and upon the surrender of the bonds with such request the secretary of the treasury will return to the owners registered bonds of the same loan with the fact that such bonds are continued during the pleasure of the government with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, stamped upon them in accordance with this notice.

"Upon the receipt of bonds to be continued as above provided the interest thereon to September 2, 1891, will be prepaid at the rate the bonds now bear.

"Registered bonds to be continued should be assigned to 'The Secretary of the Treasury for Continuance,' the assignments being duly dated and witnessed by one of the officers indicated in the instructions printed on the back of each bond.

"The department will pay no expense for transportation on bonds received under the provisions of this circular, but the bonds returned will be sent by prepaid registered mail unless the owners otherwise direct.

"CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary."

A copy of to-day's circular will be mailed to each holder of registered bonds and blank forms of request with blank resolutions for the use of officers of institutions will also be forwarded.

CHILIAN NEWS.

A Victory Reported for the South American Insurgents.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The following is from the Herald: Coquimbo, Chili, June 28.—The new president of the government party has been elected. The provinces in South Chili, all under Balmaceda's control, voted Saturday. As was a foregone conclusion, Balmaceda's candidate, Vicuna, was chosen his successor. This is only the general report of the vote. The final result will not be made public until July 25. Between now and then Balmaceda will remain in office and will hesitate at nothing to stamp out the revolution. He is in the fight to the bitter end. There will be no compromise. Either he must fall or the insurgents will have to make an unconditional surrender. The town is alive to-day with warlike scenes. Everything points to a fierce fight at a very early date.

News reaches here that nearly all the insurgent fleet except the Esmeralda are in rendezvous at Caldera, 100 miles to the north, the port where the Blanco Encalada was sunk. Their purpose is without doubt to attack Coquimbo at once. It seems that the insurgents have been encouraged by the reports emanating from here of disaffection among the supporters of Balmaceda. They hope to be joined by hundreds of deserters as soon as they make a descent upon this place. If this is so it will make a difference in the coming fight. It looks as if the insurgents and the Balmacedists would be in conflict by July 1 or 2.

A CONGRESSIONAL VICTORY.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The following cable was received this evening by H. L. Trumbull, agent of the congressional government, now in this city:

"The troops of the dynamiter (Balmaceda) fled at the approach of our troops.

"SEC'Y OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CONGRESS."

Mr. Trumbull said that Huascar, which was the place captured by the congressionalists, was a seaport town north of Coquimbo. The dispatch showed that Balmaceda could not count upon the support of his soldiers. The cable tends to confirm the reports that the insurgents are moving on Coquimbo, and a battle at that place may now be expected to occur at any time.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Valparaiso, Chili, newspapers received by the last mail give an account of a serious complication in which her Britannic majesty's consul general at Valparaiso has become involved. According to the statements put out from British sources the governor of the province, attended by two officials, presented himself at the British consulate and requested that two of the consular clerks might be allowed to give testimony before the chief magistrate on a matter that had nothing to do with the consulate or its business. Consent being given, the two clerks were rushed into a cab and driven to the public jail, where they were accused of complicity in the escape of the insurgent torpedo boat Guale, and of conveying funds to that vessel in an envelope bearing the consular seal. One of the consular clerks thus arrested was released, but his companion at last accounts was still in confinement, notwithstanding the protest of the consul general, backed by the British minister.

Not Friendly to Hill.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—At a meeting of the Randall club to-night the arrangements for the club's annual fete champetre, on July 22d, were completed. A motion was made by a member to invite ex-President Cleveland to be present on that occasion. An amendment was offered to include in the invitation the name of Governor Hill of New York. A storm of "noes" was the response, during which the club president, with mock solemnity ruled the amendment out of order. When the question was called on the original motion, a solitary "no" indicated the sentiment of western Pennsylvania Democrats.

Invitations were then voted to Governor Campbell of Ohio, and Governor Fleming, of West Virginia, as well as to many other prominent Democrats. A committee was appointed to arrange for the meeting of the state league of Democratic clubs which meets in Pittsburg in September.

Kansas Crops Inspected.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The Union Pacific railroad has made an inspection of the crops in counties along the lines of its system in Kansas. The report of inspection is exhaustive and complete. It covers twenty-six counties and shows the acreage of small grains 1,250,000 divided as follows: Wheat 80 per cent., oats 14 per cent., and rye 6 per cent. The average yield per acre is placed at 19 bushels for wheat, 39 for oats and 18 for rye. The total production in the twenty-six counties is fixed at 19,000,000 of wheat, 6,825,000 oats and 900,000 bushels of rye. The condition of crops averages good.

Mineral Palace Opening.

PUEBLO, July 2.—Arrangements are now complete for the Colorado state celebration in honor of the opening of the Mineral Palace July 4th. The enthusiasm here is at fever heat and many buildings are already being decorated in honor of the great occasion. The celebrated Fort Logan military band have been engaged to play at the Colorado Mineral Palace Saturday afternoon immediately after the close of Hon. Thomas Patterson's speech at the state fair grounds. No extra charge will be made for this entertainment.

Love's Cash Value.

DENVER, July 2.—This afternoon in the district court Cecil Dean was given a verdict of $100,000 damages against S. W. French for the alienation of the affections of Dean's wife. All the parties in the case are prominent and wealthy citizens of Denver and the case has created quite a good deal of talk. The reasons for the large amount of damages given are, that Dean had deeded all his property to his wife believing her to be true to him and that French profited thereby.

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BROADMOOR CASINO

The New Casino Now Ready for the Use of Guests.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

Details of the Plans and Work of the Broadmoor Company—What Has Been Accomplished in Three Months by Enterprise.

At Broadmoor there is music, dancing, refreshment, luxurious ease. The Casino is open to-day with all that the words imply. For years the people who have arrived at Colorado Springs have said: "All that the place lacks to make it perfection is a casino." Through the enterprise of a company composed of our own citizens we have the casino to-day, as handsome, as splendidly equipped, and managed as any in Europe, and surpassing anything in the United States.

For years the name, "Broadmoor," has been a familiar word in the ears of people in this county, but it has been synonymous with the rich products of the dairy, and the cereals of Colorado; or if by chance a visit was paid the locality so named, it has been to admire the magnificent acres of that splendid estate. The name will have a very different meaning hereafter, for it will be synonymous with pleasure and beauty. Some time since a company was formed with the avowed purpose of creating out of a portion of this place a pleasure resort that would attract and hold the many visitors who each year flock to Colorado Springs and Manitou. At the head of this company is Count James Pourtales, a German nobleman, but long a resident of Colorado; Mr. W. J. Wilcox of Philadelphia and a long-time resident of Colorado, and Mr. Duncan Chisholm of Scotland.

The land selected was at the foot of Cheyenne mountain, on a mesa that gradually rises from the Fountain valley to the side of the mighty pile of rocks. The spot is most sightly, commanding a view of the prairies for miles, the Fountain valley, the mountain range and Colorado Springs. A lovelier view does not exist in this part of Colorado. The first thing that the company did was to build a large lake, covering about twenty acres, and the next was to construct a system of water works. Water was brought in iron pipes from Cheyenne creek, a magnificent mountain stream. The cost has been about $60,000 and the lake is filled to-day with clear, cold water, while twenty flows over the land to supply every portion of it for irrigation and domestic use. The next step was to plat a tract of the land, some 500 acres, into a townsite with streets, alleys, blocks and lots. At the extreme west end of this was reserved a park for the Casino. Ten thousand trees of nearly every variety have been planted throughout the tract and a few short years will make it a perfect grove. However, it was not until March last that any active building was begun and the plans of Count Pourtales and his associates began to be developed. In the three short months that have intervened almost wonders have been worked, and one who visits the spot to-day can almost be led to believe in magic. An army of workmen have transformed the barren bit of land into a busy village—but a village of casinos, clubs, pavilions and cottages.

The most common way to visit Broadmoor will be by the electric cars, the lines of which wind through the streets of the new town and up to the very gates of the Casino. The cars enter the Broadmoor land nearly a mile from the Casino. As one rides up the last long stretch of track a splendid sight is presented. On the left is the new home of the Country club. It is a pretty cottage in a modern style and is owned by a club of Colorado Springs gentlemen. It will probably be completed during the coming week and will be fully described when occupied, although it is a private affair in every way. Just across the street from the Country club is the lodge of the Broadmoor Gun club, properly enclosed with traps, etc. Near by are the cricket grounds, tennis courts, polo grounds, ball grounds, etc., and it is proposed to have golf and all outdoor sports. On the right are a number of very pretty cottages in the course of construction, at least one of which is of especially pleasing architecture.

One leaves the cars at the gates of the Casino park, a very considerable body of land reserved for park purposes. From the very gates up to the Casino the land is laid off into a series of terraces with gravelled drives, green lawns and flower beds. Across the face of one the terraces is the word "Broadmoor" in letters of flowers, while in front of the Casino is a coronet of the same. In the middle of the park is a band stand, while seats are strewn about profusely. To the right of this is a large pavilion intended for the general public not holding cards of admission to the Casino. It is 125 feet long by 50 deep and is painted white, as are also the chairs, tables and benches. The centre portion is a dancing floor of hard wood, forty feet square. Seats are arranged for 150 persons, who can be served with lunch or light temperance drinks. At one side is a lunch counter and kitchen and Mr. H. F. Clark, well known as a caterer throughout Colorado, has charge, a guarantee that everything will be of the best. Mr. J. W. D. Stovell has a branch of his curiosity store in one corner, well stocked with curios and pictures. He will have all the best views of Cheyenne mountain and the Casino for sale.

After leaving the pavilion one passes a little artificial lake with a fountain playing in the center. Over to the left is the "Swiss" cottage, occupied by the members of the orchestra and other employes of the establishment. It is a very considerable building and just completed. Not far from that is being erected a large stable for the use of guests who drive to the resort. It will have accommodation ample to take care of the horses of all who prefer to come in that way. Near by is the building for the electric light plant. This plant has just been put in at a cost of $20,000. It is of the Edison make, a 55-horse power dynamo. It supplies 50 arc and 500 incandescent lights, and at night the grounds and buildings at Broadmoor are made brilliant.

At last one stands in front of the Casino, on the east bank of Cheyenne lake. Although it is not an expensive affair, the cost having been but $50,000, one cannot but feel impressed. The style is colonial with heavy ionic columns and broad piazzas extending about the entire place. Lindley Johnson of Philadelphia was the architect and W. F. Douglas of this city superintended the work. The entire building is 270 feet long and has a general width of about 40 feet. Gillis Bros. & Walsh of this city were the builders, and they deserve credit for having accomplished such a complete work in so short a time.

Ascending the broad steps a hall porter in uniform throws open the door of the main entrance. This is a magnificent vestibule, and is occupied in part as an office and general reception room. The woodwork and walls are in green and buff, and like all the rooms in the building the floor is of oiled hard wood. Upon the walls are antlers, bison heads and other trophies of the chase.

To the left of the entrance is the billiard room and smoking room. It is complete in every respect, containing a Brunswick & Balke billiard and a pool table, each of the standard make. There are plenty of upholstered seats for those watching the games.

At the south end of the building are a number of card rooms, splendidly furnished with tables, easy chairs for whist and kindred games. Opening out from these and also reached from the billiard room by a hallway is the barroom. This important adjunct of a casino is small but very complete, and is sufficiently removed from the other portions of the place to render it entirely unobjectionable. The bar and counter are of polished oak, and all of the glass ware in use is of the best. The best of liquors will be served in every style. Mr. W. B. Kirby, an experienced man, is in charge of the bar. At the side of this room is a store house filled with wines and liquors in large quantities.

Leaving the main hall to the right the visitor passes a most attractive little cozy corner at one side. Around its sides are seats matching the rest of the woodwork, and covered with tasteful silk cushions. A low railing separates it from the hall, and the fireplace at one side will make it a delightful spot on cold winter nights. This is on the left-hand side as you pass from the great hallway into the ladies' toilet room, where a maid will be in charge ready to render all assistance necessary.

Coming again into the main hall and entering the passage to the culinary department, a small coat room is passed which will be presided over by a page pompous in the possession of a uniform. On the left-hand side of the passageway is a large coal room and a short distance beyond is a good-sized kitchen. This is fitted up in a most complete manner, and all modern improvements and all the latest achievements of the science of the culinary department are here to lend assistance to Chef Emile Hertzog, formerly of Delmonico's and the Hoffman house, New York city, and the baker, Henry Born, of the Brunswick hotel, New York. The assistant steward is W. A. Collins. There is a space allotted to the bake shop, and one for the servants' dining hall. Large ranges line one side. These were made by Bramhall, Deane & Co., makers of famous French ranges. Coppers bright with the energetic rubbing of the servants stand about in neat rows, and are the product of the Cosmopolitan Range company. Adjoining the kitchen is the butcher's shop, lined with shelves and hooks for the meat, and opening into this is a refrigerator which would delight the eyes of the most fastidious butcher. Here hang meats of all kinds ready for the healthy appetites of those fresh from rowing on the lake, playing tennis in the courts in the park, trying their skill at the targets of the gun club, or riding in the mountains or on the plains.

Above the main hallway and reached by a broad imposing staircase of solid oak, is the dancing hall. A more attractive dancing hall has never been built in the west. On summer nights the windows will be flung open and the delightful music of the Hungarian orchestra will float out to the boaters on the lake. On a moonlight night the scene will be a most impressive one. The front windows of the hall with their broad panes of clear glass will furnish a view of the plains over the broad veranda, while below and near at hand will be the lights of this city rivaling the brilliancy of the stars. On the north side of this hall is one of the most ornamental features of the building, a large fireplace framed in lava stone in a way that is most picturesque and attractive. This hall is 60x40 feet. The floor is of polished maple, while around the sides is stucco work—roses, pebbles stuck in buff plaster—to a height of a few feet where olive woodwork continues to the ceiling which is colored buff. Under the electric lights the effect is beautiful.

To the right of the dancing hall is the dining hall, which can seat 125 people at its tables. There is also an attractive fireplace. The front windows of the hall open out to the veranda, while those in the rear look out over the rear veranda to the lake, with which they are nearly on a level. The tables are decorated with palms and potted plants and the polished Baccarat glassware, the shining hardwood floor, the solid silver, the Dresden China in handsome patterns, the linen all of the same pattern, make the place an attractive one. Leading from this dining hall is a narrow passage way by which two small private dining apartments, each accommodating eight people, are reached. These are in the north corners of the building and their windows look out to all points of the country over the surrounding veranda. Between them and the main dining hall are the pantries and serving room. Upon the west veranda are a number of tables separated by screens and potted plants which furnish delightful nooks for a quiet out-door lunch.

Upon the south of the ball room is the general reading, writing and lounging room. It is handsomely furnished, like all the others, with tables, easy chairs, lounges, etc. The coloring is green and red. Upon the tables are all the late publications.

The ladies' parlor is in the extreme south end and is the most elegantly furnished room in the building. Rich rugs are upon the floor, bright covers on the tables, while willow chairs and easy divans fill every available spot.

In so far as possible everything about the Casino has been supplied by our home people. Fairley Bros. supplied the furniture, which was made by special order; all linen, tapestries, carpets, etc., were sold by Giddings Bros. & Bent, and Albert Matthews supplied the china ware and crockery.

In charge of the casino is Mr. W. A. Kelly, late of the Lotus club of New York, a very experienced man, and who evidently knows what is required in such a place. Mr. Kelly has only experienced men about him, and with the exception of a ladies' maid only male employes will be about the building. The pages will be in uniform and all servants in livery. In fact not a point is being left undone that will give elegance, convenience and [illegible]

[illegible] benefit of both the pavilion and casino, and music furnished for entertainments in both. The delightful music will fully repay all who leave their small admission fee at the Casino gates, whether they enjoy other features of the entertainment provided or not.

A general admission fee of 25 cents upon concert days will be charged at the Casino gates. As is the universal custom with all casinos and clubs in Europe and America, the Broadmoor Casino club (for certain considerations) will admit all members of the first class clubs of the country, as well as all of its own members. The pleasures of the pavilion, the boating, the fishing, the tennis course, will be open as well to the members of the Casino club as to all other guests who are admitted within the grounds. This admission fee is a nominal one, as at Newport and other eastern resorts where casinos are in operation a much larger fee is usually charged.

The people of Colorado Springs have reason to be proud of their casino, and to thank the enterprising gentlemen who have supplied it. The credit is largely due Count Pourtales, the president of the company. It has been his idea, his scheme for several years, and he has now been able to gratify it. The plans have been largely his and he has given personal attention to every detail. Count Pourtales, however, has found an able and efficient second in his work in Mr. Wilcox, the secretary of the company, and Mr. Duncan Chisholm, the general manager. There is not a citizen of Colorado Springs but wishes the enterprise well, and all believe that it will be successful. To the beautiful suburb of Broadmoor will be attracted every visitor to this portion of the country. To this attractive and lovely place will be drawn people of wealth and culture, splendid homes will spring up and a very considerable community will be formed in a short time. A general prosperity will follow that will be felt by this city, and no doubt many of our citizens will be the first to secure properties in the new town that they may be the first to realize the prosperity. None of the surrounding pleasure resorts need feel envious of Broadmoor. It does not enter into competition with them but supplies a long felt want for the Colorado resorts as does the Mineral Palace for Pueblo. The development of a pleasure resort in one way is good for it all. The future of Colorado Springs, Manitou, Cascade, Broadmoor and the Pike's Peak region are so interwoven that they must stand or fall together, and the prosperity of one means the prosperity of all.

SELLS BROS.' SHOWS.

Many Kinds of Magnificent, Novel and Varied Entertainment.

There are three shows of the first magnitude in America, one of which is represented by the Sells Brothers, and in no essential respect as regards genuine merit and enterprise are they to be assigned second place, while in many features of originality and genuine excellence they lead. This is the twentieth continuous year of their experience in the show business, a longer period than any others can boast of, and in all that time they have proved able, honorable, progressive, successful and popular caterers to the millions of amusement lovers. Their varied exhibitions this season include the only wild Moorish caravan and spectacular pilgrimage to Mecca, regal Roman hippodrome, triple circuses, elevated stages, performing herds, tropical aquarium, aviary, royal Japanese troupe, monster menagerie, Arabian Nights entertainments, and splendid street parade. Among the many rare and attractive features exclusively presented by them will be found Cyrene, the emotional Spanish dancer, who has everywhere created a furore; the only pair of living giant hippopotami, the remarkable hairless horse, a pair of Brahmin cattle, and a whole flock of ostriches. There are also scores of the most eminent charioteers, male and female jockeys, bareback riders, and aerial and other performers, and altogether a programme, not only stupendous, but most exciting, select and refined in character, all of which will be faithfully presented in Colorado Springs on July 6.

Mr. Mellen's Sermon.

The sermon preached in the First Baptist church Sunday evening was in the denominational series, and was delivered by the Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, on the subject, "Why I am a Unitarian."

He was a Unitarian, he said, first, because he was born one, and coming to manhood he was drawn to that denomination by the freedom and buoyancy of its doctrine. The speaker believes that there is much more harmony of spirit and harmony of thought among Unitarians than among the members of any other denomination; that Unitarianism appeals to the noblest human faculties; that it very seldom and very slightly appeals to fear. He is a Unitarian because he believes it to be the teaching of the Bible.

Successful Burglars.

On Sunday night the house of Judge [illegible] Williams at [illegible] East Pike's Peak avenue was entered by burglars and jewelry and valuables to the extent of [illegible]50 worth were taken.

The night before Judge and Mrs. Williams left on a short journey and left the house in charge of Miss Williams and another young lady companion. On the night of the robbery the two young ladies carefully closed the house, and went out to attend evening service. Upon their return they discovered that they had neglected to close one of the bed room windows, and through this the burglars had entered, thrown open all windows of the house to make good their escape in case of surprise, and quickly ransacked the rooms. Among the valuables taken were diamonds, a gold watch and opera glasses. The burglars left all the silver of the house too, and a large amount of jewelry which was in the bureau drawers.

The funeral of Miss Lizzie Allen, the young lady who so heroically lost her life at Manitou Saturday evening, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Christian church of this city. There was a large attendance of the friends of the young lady, and no doubt many who did not know her would have been glad to honor such heroism with their presence had they known of the hour for the service.

The members of the Prospect Lake company are considering a proposition to buy a steam launch. They have an offer of a very good boat owned by Mr. E. P. Yates of this city, and used on Lake Minnetonka. The members of the company say they have not the big casino but they have the little one. Mr. Henry Hall has recently purchased W. R. Barnes' interest in the company.

W. H. McIntyre and Frank White returned Monday from a two weeks' trip around the circle, the former looking after the interests of the Hartford Fire Insurance company and the latter looking over the country.

State Senator White of Ouray was in the city yesterday. Miss Martha Moore, his cousin, who has been a visitor in the San Juan for some days, returned with him.

The game of ball between the printers and plumbers was played at the Perry Johnson track Sunday, and resulted in a score of 13 to 14, the printers winning. Honors are even now, for the plumbers won the last game played, three years ago.

Constable S. Y. Case returned from Cripple Creek Sunday night, having made the greatest part of the journey on foot.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Heroic Lizzie Allen Loses Her Own Life

AFTER SAVING TWO CHILDREN.

A Heartrending Calamity at Manitou Last Night—A Fatal Fire—C. A. Pollen Loses His Home on Ruxton Avenue.

Miss Lizzie Allen, a domestic in the employ of Charles A. Pollen, was burned to death Saturday night in a terrible manner, and the building used as a store and residence burned to the ground with all its contents.

At half past nine o'clock a horseman dashed wildly down Manitou avenue shouting that the building of Mr. Pollen was in flames. Mrs. Pollen had just arrived at the store on Canon avenue, which is kept by her sister-in-law, Miss Pollen, and immediately screamed that her babies, ages respectively 3 and 7 years, were asleep alone in the second story. The situation was agonizing for the mother and as rapidly as possible she ran in the direction of her burning home, a half mile away. Her physical energy was not equal to the task and when opposite Griffith's curio store swayed and would have fallen had not two men caught her and carried her inside. Here she became hysterical and required the attention of several lady friends. Her sorrow was heart rending.

Lizzie Allen, the house servant, knowing the children to be asleep up stairs, pushed through the excited mob of men and ran up through the burning building. She passed back the seven-year-old boy, into the hands of men who followed her, and carried the little one down herself. That was the last seen of her. That she again went back into the building is evident, but why is not known. It is surmised that she returned for some of her own valuables, stumbled and fell and while prostrate was smothered.

The children were taken to the distracted mother who swooned away when she saw them. She was conveyed to the home of a friend and given medicine to put her to sleep.

In the meantime the building, which was frame, was burning fiercely, lighting up the surrounding mountain sides with the reflections of its lurid flames. The fire department worked hard to save it but without avail, and turned their attention to the home of Mrs. Swift on the east and a house on the west, little thinking a woman was burning up.

The street was jammed with humanity during the fire, but the crowds dispersed when the embers began to die down.

While Mr. Wm. Frizzell was prodding among the smoking embers he was horrified to come across a bone surrounded by burned flesh, protruding from under a fallen roof. Quickly calling aid the debris was removed and a terribly mutilated body of a woman was found, which proved to be that of Miss Allen.

An express wagon was called into service and the charred body removed tenderly to the city hall. Both legs were burned off, one side of the face was burned to the bone, and the body burned to a crisp.

Coroner Marlow was at once notified.

The deceased was a niece of E. Frost, of Colorado Springs. She was about 23 years of age, and Mr. Pollen, who was seen after the fire, said she was a most excellent woman, one of the family rather than a servant. He was almost crazed by the event. All thoughts of any losses he might have suffered was buried by the terrible calamity that had taken a life.

A guard was placed about the blackened ruins by Marshal Bowers and sober groups scattered here and there under the electric lights discussed the affair.

The only theory Mr. Pollen advances as to the origin of the fire was that a lamp had exploded.

KANSAS EDITORS.

A Large Party of the North Central Kansas Editorial Association Is Here.

A party of ninety people, composed of members of the North Central Kansas Editorial association, their wives, sons, daughters and friends, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon over the Rock Island road.

The party comprises a large representation of the Kansas newspapers. Their yellow badges have already made their presence known on our business streets, and before the party has left Colorado Springs they will be fluttered on the summit of Pike's Peak and in the darkest recesses of the Grand caverns. These Kansas editors are not wanting in ambition. Not a single object of interest in this vicinity will escape their scrutiny. Broadmoor, Cheyenne canon, the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, the Grand caverns, Glen Eyrie, Manitou, all the glories of which Colorado Springs can boast, will be told of in Kansas homes for weeks and months to come.

Those who have had the entertainment of the visitors in charge have done their work well, and no pains have been spared to make their stay in this city as delightful as possible. Everyone wearing the yellow badge of the association will be allowed free passage on the electric cars to any point to which they run. To-morrow afternoon the Broadmoor casino will be open for their benefit from 2 to 5 o'clock, and the Hungarian band will furnish music. The party will go in a body to Broadmoor that afternoon, leaving here at [illegible] o'clock and visiting also Cheyenne canon. To-day the party will disperse in different directions, and many will visit Manitou.

The excursion of the editors is an incident of their twelfth annual meeting, which was held at Clay Centre, Kan., on the 25th and 26th. Leaving Clay Centre on the 26th the party set out for Colorado. Yesterday morning they passed through this city on their way to Pueblo. In that place they were met by the mayor and the board of trade, who escorted them in carriages to the Mineral Palace, the smelters, and other points of interest. A small delegation of Colorado Springs newspaper men, Messrs. C. C. Finch, Charles Sprague and J. Q. Royce, left this city in the afternoon, and accompanied the party from Pueblo to Colorado Springs.

At 7.45 in the evening the party arrived here and were taken on the electric cars to the Alamo hotel, where Mr. Sellers had an excellent supper ready for them. At 9 o'clock an informal meeting was held in the hotel parlor and plans were made in regard to their excursions to neighboring points of interest. From 10 o'clock till 12 a dance was given the party in the hotel dining room, which was largely attended. On Monday evening a second dance will be held for their benefit in the hotel.

Among the prominent members of the party are D. A. Valentine, president, who has been a presidential elector; G. T. Davies, who has served a term in the Kansas legislature; G. W. Martin, who has three times held the contract for the state printing; C. W. Walton, a member of the state board of pardons, and Judge F. G. Adams. The latter has been for many years secretary of the Kansas State Historical society and is the creator of its great collection; Noble Prentiss, the best known journalist of Kansas, who for nearly thirty years has been in active newspaper life, and has of late been a prominent contributor to the Kansas City Star.

The party will remain in this city until to-morrow evening or Monday morning when they will return to their various Kansas homes.

Following is a list of the members of the party and the papers with which they are connected:

D. A. Valentine, (president), Clay Center Times.
[illegible] W. McBride (vice-president), Cawker City Times, wife and child, and Miss Lillian Bartlett.
B. S. Huncains (secretary), Clay Center Dispatch, Miss F. Oakes.
C. B. Kirtland (treasurer), Salina Journal.
[illegible] Allen, Cawker City Record, Miss B. C. Allen.
[illegible] W. Bliss, Greenleaf Journal, Miss [illegible] Bliss.
[illegible] N. Beacom, Smith Center Bulletin-Pioneer, and wife.
[illegible] A. Branson, Clifton Review, and wife.
Tom A. Borman, Hope Dispatch.
A. M. Crary, Herington Times.
W. E. Clark, Topeka Daily Capital.
G. M. Culver, Belleville Telescope.
C. R. Caldwell, Beloit Courier, Miss Ora Caldwell.
W. L. Chambers, Rooks County Record, and wife.
G. T. Davies, Republic City News, and wife.
J. J. Davis, Manhattan Mercury, Miss M. Kemp.
S. H. Dodge, Beloit Gazette, and daughter Frank.
[illegible] A. Gibson, Concordia Times, and wife.
Miss Jennie Glenn, Minneapolis Messenger.
A. S. Green, Manchester Sun, and wife.
C. N. Hull, Herington Exchange Journal.
W. H. Hill, Hill City Republican, Andrew Kibler.
George H. Litsinger, Courtland Register, Miss Ida Horn.
Miss Mamie McCabe, Topeka Lance.
Charles A. Morley, Clyde Argus, and wife.
W. B. Mead, Oberlin Herald, Miss Laura Hyatt.
George W. Martin, Kansas City (Kan.) Daily Gazette, and wife.
Miss Emma Kelley, McPherson Freeman.
W. C. Palmer, Jewell County Republican.
E. A. Palmer, Clifton News; Miss Allie Dodge.
Noble L. Prentis, Kansas City Daily Star, and wife.
M. O. Reitzel, Barnes Enterprise, and wife.
[illegible] B. Rupe, Clyde Herald, and wife.
J. [illegible] Shimek, Cuba Daylight, and wife.
C. S. Sawyer, Scottville News, and wife.
Hugh Thompson, Irving Leader, Miss Grace Thompson.
R. F. Vaughan, Mankato Monitor, and wife.
W. F. Waller, Council Grove Republican, Mrs. Georgia Williamson.
[illegible] W. Walton, Lincoln Republican, and wife.
W. W. Waterman, Delphos Republican.
F. G. Adams, State Historical society, and daughter Zu.
G. F. Thompson, Manhattan Nationalist.
W. H. Whittmore, Downs Chief, Miss Edna Perine.
[illegible] A. Sawhill, Concordia Empire, and son.
C. [illegible] Willis, Junction City Tribune, and wife.
S. M. Weed, Mankato Review, and wife.
S. H. Haffa, Russell Journal.
A. [illegible] Campbell, Herington Roller mills.
J. T. Hole, Washington Post.
E. M. Gilbert, Junction City Union.
C. A. Southwick, Riley Regent.
R. B. Claiborne, Abilene Chronicle.
Rob McNall, Gaylord Herald.

Editors Entertained.

Monday afternoon the party of editors of the Northwestern Kansas Editorial association, after visiting every point worth seeing that the morning's time allowed, gathered together their wives, friends, sons and daughters and set out for the Broadmoor casino.

At 3.30 o'clock the concert given them by Resner's Hungarian orchestra began in the large dance hall on the second floor of the building, and the following programme was most excellently rendered:

Overture, "Maritana,"	Wallace
Waltz, "Sobre las Olas,"	Rosas
Gavotte, "Fondly Thine Own,"	Jungman
Selection, "Mignon,"	Thomas
Csardas (Hungarian National Dance)	Eubay
Polka, "Baby,"	Bial
Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons,"	Strauss
Overture, "Semiramis,"	Rossini

Colonel Bacon introduced Mr. Noble Prentis, of Kansas City, Mo., who gave a brief speech appropriate to the occasion, and a number of others of the party spoke a few words. Mr. W. J. Wilcox made a short speech as the representative of the Broadmoor company. The president and secretary of the editorial association were called for and presented with handsome canes by the association.

The party was shown through the new casino and later they scattered to the various points of interest which Broadmoor possesses.

The dance which was to have been given to the party at the Alamo last night was abandoned as the members were fatigued with sight seeing.

Mrs. Eliza Iles died suddenly last Sunday noon in Colorado Springs. She was the mother of Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Milton of this city and had returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Alfred Iles, at Silverton the day before. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the First M. E. church.

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Chas. J. Wood has started a suit for divorce in the county court from Camilla L. Wood, alleging desertion.

Mr. Norman C. Jones, the victim of the assault at Manitou, has so far recovered from his injuries that he has returned to his home at Rocky Rest.

Mr. Harry McAllister, one of the most prominent students of Swarthmore college the past year and a member of the class of '92, is at home for the summer.

Certificates of location of the Buckeye and Yankee Girl Mineral Paint lodes have been filed with the county clerk by B. F. White and Sheridan McBratney.

Sheriff Jackson took Henry Hampton to Florissant Tuesday to have his examination for shooting Gough. Hampton was bound over in the sum of $2000, which he could not give and was returned to jail.

Mr. William Gavitt of Evansville, Ind., is a visitor in Manitou. Mr. Gavitt has just returned from Alaska, where he went as a special agent of the U. S. treasury. He is a brother of Mr. J. D. Gavitt of THE GAZETTE.

Mr. James E. Cooper, who is the sole proprietor of the Adam Forepaugh shows, is now the oldest circus proprietor in the United States, and was, for a long time, the partner of the late P. T. Barnum, in the show business.

One of the prettiest places in this vicinity, but one that is seldom visited, is Blair Athol. A gentleman who has recently been there says that there is some difficulty in finding the road, and that a sign would be a great help where the road forks.

The Republic and Telegraph, the new paper formed by a consolidation of The Republic and Evening Telegraph, has appeared. It is nine columns wide and presents its readers two press reports and a large amount of interesting reading matter. The appearance is very pleasing.

Dr. Alfred Meyer and his wife, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, of New York City, are the guests of Mr. Louis R. Ehrich. Mrs. Meyer is widely known in connection with woman's educational work, having been chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the annex for women in Columbia college. Her latest book, "Woman's Work in America," has lately been published.

Among the arrivals at Pikeview ranch within the past week were Col. J. H. Fitzpatrick and wife of Mobile, Ala.; Major Frank H. McHugh of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Kirke H. Field and wife of Colorado Springs; Prof. J. A. Connor of Dorchester, Mass.; Mr. E. G. Thomas of Denver; the Misses Higginson of New York, and Miss Maud Argust of Winchester, Ill. The house is under the general supervision of Mrs. Riley Berry, and is first-class in its appointments.

Some very heavy damage suits were started against the Midland Tuesday. It will be remembered that about one year ago the Midland suburban train ran into a carriage filled with people at a point not far from Cascade and killed and wounded a number of the occupants. Ever since there has been talk of suits by the injured parties and yesterday they were filed, Pence & Pence, of Denver, being the attorneys. The claims in the suits are as follows: Mary E. Gill, $20,000, Geo. B. Cornish (for the loss of his wife), $5,000; Carrie Wilson, $15,000; Lydia A. Wilson, $15,000.

Hold ups are again becoming frequent. It was reported to the police Tuesday morning that a young son of Mr. Ed. Giddings had been held up and robbed on Boulder street the night before. The sum of 25 cents was secured. About 9.30 Tuesday evening Gunder Olsen, a Swede employed at Goshen's brick yard, was passing the Miller school building, when a man stepped out and ordered him to stop. The thief held a revolver at Olsen's head and then deliberately robbed him of $9.90 which he had upon him. After securing what he could the thief walked away, and Olsen followed him a short distance. The thief is described as rather short in stature, and wore a mask. The matter was reported to the police and a search instituted.

On Monday night Sheriff Jackson and Deputy Moore of Colorado City arrested two men and a boy at the Rio Grande depot and locked them up on suspicion. The sheriff had received notice of a quantity of jewelry that had been sold in this city, and he soon collected a quantity of it at the pawn shops and other places where jewelry is purchased.

There was a handsome garnet pin, two or three bracelets, a necklace, etc., amounting in value to about $60. It had been sold for about $8. Part of the goods was from the house of Mr. Turner of the Rio Grande express which had been burglarized and not reported. Some of the stuff has not yet been identified. The sheriff has evidence to convict the parties.

Two men had a narrow escape from death early Thursday morning on the long trestle just above Manitou. Wednesday they came to Manitou looking for work and failing to find it they set out on foot along the Midland road. When they were part way across the long trestle at about 2 o'clock in the morning a train suddenly came around the turn close by. As there was not space on the trestle for both train and men the men decided to leave, which they did by jumping a distance of about fifteen feet upon the rocks below. One of the men was greatly assisted in his departure by being struck by the engine. The two men lay on the rocks until daylight when they were taken into Manitou. Neither of them were seriously hurt, but the younger one received some injuries about the hips, and was brought to St. Francis hospital in this city for treatment.

A party of six, consisting of four ladies and two gentlemen, made the trip from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak on Wednesday morning of this week in time to see the sun rise. The party consisted of S. W. Crim, Miss Beppa Durment, Miss Clara Buzzin of Colorado Springs, Miss Kittie Blenkarm of Madison, Kan.; Miss Effie Crim and brother Charles of Illinois. They left Manitou at 5.10 on Tuesday afternoon, arriving at the summit at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. Left the summit at 9, arriving again at Manitou at 5 p. m., having stayed five hours on the Peak. The trip was made both ways on foot.

The Security Loan company of Colorado Springs, located at No. 2½ North Tejon street, was organized June 27, under the laws of Colorado, with a capital of $5000. Its officers are: S. J. Dunbar, president; A. E. Carlton, vice president; F. H. Pettengill, treasurer; E. M. Blackmer, secretary, and G. M. Fisher and M. J. M. Smith as its representatives in this city. The company is made up of thorough business men, most of whom have resided in Colorado a number of years and are thoroughly familiar with the values of real estate.

The contract was let Thursday for the alterations to the opera house. The contract for the wood work was let to W. R. Roby, but the contract for the decorations has not yet been signed. The plans for the alterations are by F. E. Edbrook of Denver, who built the Tabor Grand, and he declares that if carried out as he has designed the opera house will be as pretty as any in the country of its size. The work is to be completed by September 1, and will cost $15,000.

Mr. Andrew C. Nelson, a graduate of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Training school of nursing and massage, advertises elsewhere in our columns. He has treated with success neuralgia, rheumatism and insomnia. He requires before treatment a prescription from some regular physician. Mr. Nelson has been in the city for about nine months and is personally known to several of our physicians who recommend him very highly. His office is Room 5½ Midland block.

Opera House for 1891-92.

The following is a partial list of the attractions which have been arranged for at the opera house for the season of 1891-92. During the summer the opera house will be entirely refitted and enlarged, and Manager Nye proposes to give the people of Colorado Springs a handsome opera house as well as a strong list of attractions: "Midnight Bell," Thomas Keene, Gilmore's band, Shepherd's minstrels, Dickson's Comedy company, Evans & Hoey's "Parlor Match," Cleveland's minstrels, Frank Daniels, Sol Smith Russell, Corinne, Nat Goodwin, "The Hustler," Rosina Vokes, "The Devil's Auction," "Old Homestead," "Dr. Bill," Hermann, Dockstader's minstrels, Roland Reed, Grismer & Davies, Maggie Mitchell, "Bostonians," "Texas Steer," Patti Rosa, "Mr. Wilkins' Widows" (Gillett's new comedy), Hallen & Hart, Effie Ellsler, "All the Comforts of a Home," "Natural Gas," Reed & Collier.

A Handsome House.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge is building what will be one of the handsomest private residences in the city, on his property at the corner of Boulder and Weber streets. Pease & Barber are making the plans and Mr. Russell already has the stone work well in hand. The house will be of pink Castle Rock stone, two stories in height, and will cost $20,000. It will be finished in hard woods, and handsomely decorated. The plans of the first floor show a handsome vestibule, with drawing rooms, dining room, library, kitchens, etc. The upper portion will be devoted to bed rooms, dressing rooms, baths and a large billiard room. The building is to be completed before winter.

Store Burglarized.

At 2 o'clock Monday morning the hardware store of Ott Bros. & Long in the Odell block on Cucharras street was burglarized, and boxes of bread knives, scissors, nine boxes of pocket knives and a razor strop were taken.

The burglars gained entrance to the store by cutting out one of the glass panes in the rear door.

Colorado City authorities were notified and Officer Wilson went to that place, where he found two men in custody who had been arrested during the morning. Later a companion of the two men was discovered. Their names were given by them as George and J. C. Ear, and McDonald, the first two being brothers. Some of the stolen goods were found on the men, who have been seen in this city for the past two or three weeks.

Mr. Chas. H. Adams, the district court stenographer, appeared before a majority of the court examination committee of this district yesterday and took the examination for admission to practice law. He was successful, and is now entitled to practice.

A Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held to-day for the purpose of clearing up official business prior to the president's departure to-morrow for Cape May. Secretary Blaine was the only absentee.

Bishops Against Parnell.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The Irish Roman Catholic bishops at a meeting held here yesterday re-affirmed their former declaration that Mr. Parnell was unfit to be the leader of the Irish people, that he was unworthy of the confidence of Roman Catholics, and calling upon Irishmen to repudiate him.

The Anti-Slavery Argument.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The delegates of the powers signing the anti-slavery convention have prolonged the time of adhesion in order to give France a chance to reconsider her decision. The American delegate said that although the American government was not satisfied it was deeply interested.

A Census Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The census bureau to-day issued a bulletin on the population of Nevada and Idaho by minor civil divisions. The population of Nevada was shown to be 45,761, a decrease of 16,505, or 26.51 per cent. since 1880. Every county in the state shows a decrease except Churchill, which shows an increase of 224, and Washoe which has increased its population by 178. The population of Idaho is shown to be 84,385, which is an increase during the decade of 51,773, or 158.77 per cent.

An Unfounded Rumor.

DENVER, July 2.—The rumor regarding the retirement of General-manager S. T. Smith of the Denver and Rio Grande is wholly without foundation. It probably arose from the fact of his recent appointment upon the advisory board of the Consolidated mines at Leadville, from which source he is to receive a large compensation. The duties upon the advisory board in no way interfere with his position with the railway company which he has managed with so much ability and success.

Indians Arrested.

HOLBROOK, Ariz., July 2.—A messenger who has just arrived from Colonel Corbin, reports that he arrested eight Indians for whom he had warrants, for destroying land marks and threatening the destruction of life. The messenger states that on account of the presence of four companies of military being present the Indians did not make any attempt to fight. Colonel Corbin leaves this morning for this place with his prisoners. All the troops were sent home last night and to-day.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 2, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$2 50@ 2 75
Graham, per cwt	2 20@ 2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	1 90@ 2 40
Cheese, cream, per lb	13@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	10@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@ 20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	15@ 27
Butter, tub, per lb	15@ 25
Butter, creamery, per lb	25@ 30
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	8@ 1 15
Lard, per lb	9@ 10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, per cwt	2 25@ 4 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 00@ 3 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	2 25@ 2 40
Onions, per cwt	3 00@ 5 00
Squash	1 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stack	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	50
MEATS.	
Beef—Porter house steak, per lb	25
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	5
Rib roasts	18 @20
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	15
Stew	5 @ 6
Veal—Cutlets	25
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Spring lamb, hd qr	50
Spring lamb, fore qr	75
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb	22 @25
Chickens, per lb	18 @20
Ducks, per lb	20 @25
Geese, per lb	30
Spring chickens	60 @75
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 70
Corn, per cwt	30
Corn chop, per cwt	1 35
Bran, per cwt	1 00
Wheat	1 80
Hay, per ton	16 00@18 00
Alfalfa, per ton	12 00
Straw, per ton	11 00

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this city, June 26, 1891, at the residence of his parents, 812 South Weber street, Leota P. Curtis.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR-McGREGOR.—At the residence of C. C. Hagerty, on North Corona street, Thursday evening, June 25, 1891, Mr. William Taylor and Miss Sophia McGregor, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating.

DAVEY-WESTERN.—At 219 East Monument street, Friday evening, June 26, 1891, Mr. William Davey and Miss Maud E. Western, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible—save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STOCKER.

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

NO MAN EATS

[illegible] his salary. In the Spring time he lays aside sufficient to buy a new and dobby suit of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

FROM

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

NOTICE.

To All to Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Lewis A. Civill and Edgar M. White, of the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and Acton T. Civill, of Bovina Centre, state of New York, have formed a limited co-partnership pursuant to and under the provisions of the laws of the state of Colorado.

The purpose for which this co-partnership is formed is for the manufacture and sale of ice, and to furnish cold storage warehouse, etc.

The business is to be conducted under the firm name of The Colorado Springs Crystal Ice and Cold Storage company, Civill and White, proprietors.

Acton T. Civill is the special partner in the firm, and the amount contributed by him towards the common stock is $5,000.

The partnership commences on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1891, and will expire the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894.

LEWIS A. CIVILL, EDGAR M. WHITE, General partners.
ACTON T. CIVILL, Special partner.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Morris E. Westheimer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of July, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Emanuel Westheimer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 24th, 1891.

EMANUEL WESTHEIMER,
Administrator of the Estate of Morris E. Westheimer, deceased.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Ladies and Gents' [illegible]
[illegible]
Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Monsieur H. E. insane.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the July term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, William Lennox, conservator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such conservator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such conservator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 25th, 1891.

WILLIAM LENNOX.
Conservator of the Estate of Monsieur H. E., insane.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

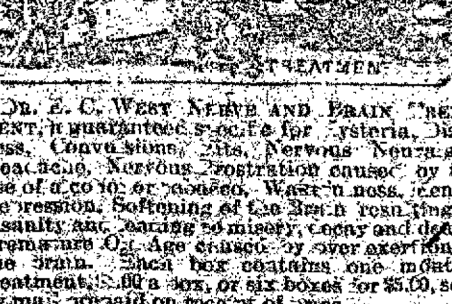
LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 27th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk district court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on August 10th, 1891, viz: Oscar Miller, Pre. D. S. No. 16106, for the sw qr section 31 tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Roberts, Fine F. Jones, James E. Wiley, Clarence E. Fursman, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

[illegible]



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STOCKER, Druggist,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, by a certain deed of trust made the 30th day of January, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1889, in Book 410, page 54, A. S. Browning of El Paso county aforesaid, duly conveyed to the undersigned, Edward Ferris, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or his refusal or failure or inability to act, to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises herein below particularly described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by A. S. Browning, for the principal sum of twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars, payable three years after date to the order of Katharine L. Ferris, with interest thereon according to the tenor of six certain interest notes, and,

WHEREAS, it is provided in and by said deed of trust that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, then and in that case, the whole of said principal sum thereby secured and the interest thereon to the time of the sale may at once, to the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable and the said premises may be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured, and,

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest which became due and payable upon the said promissory note on the 30th day of January, 1891, amounting to sixty-two and 50-100 dollars, and said interest still remains overdue and unpaid and the legal holder of said notes having elected under the terms of said trust deed, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured with interest thereon to date shall become due and payable as provided by the said deed of trust; and the legal holder of said note having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described, in accordance with the provisions of said trust, and for the purpose specified therein.

Now therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned Edward Ferris, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the trustee aforesaid, or in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act in the premises, then the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, of Colorado Springs, the now acting Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will offer for public sale and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder at public auction, for the highest and best price, the same will bring in cash on Tuesday the 4th day of August, A. D. 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., on that day, at the front door of the county clerk and recorder's office, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, the land and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said A. S. Browning, his heirs and assigns therein, which are described as follows, viz:

Lot numbered five (5) in Haynes addition to the city of Colorado Springs, in El Paso county, Colorado, with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1891.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.
FRANK W. HOWBERT, county clerk El Paso county, successor in trust.
HUNT & ARMIT, attorneys-at-law.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 6, 1891, viz: Fletcher G. Scott, Pre D. S. No. 26,075, for the se qr sec 4, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. N. Rowlands, C. P. Horton, A. S. Kiefer, H. J. Woodbery, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clarence C. Waters, who made Pre D. S. No. 15,583 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

And you Andrew J. Maloy, Jr., who made Pre D. S. No. 15,662 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain alias writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars, ($1106.00), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Colorado College Land company, defendant in favor of James B. Severy, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements goods and chattels of the said The Colorado College Land company. I have levied on the following property, to wit: The Golden ditch, the head gate of said ditch being located on the west side of the Monument creek and in the se qr of ne qr of nw qr of sec 30 in twp 13 south of r 66 west, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right title and interest of the above named The Colorado College Land company in and to the above described property on Monday the 13th day of July 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 17th day of June 1891.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff El Paso county.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 13, 1891, viz: Ama Gaques, Pre D. S. No. 15,761, for the s ½ of sw qr, sw qr se qr, sec 18, tp 15 s, rg 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander Strachan, John Shaw, John Wisnars, William A. Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

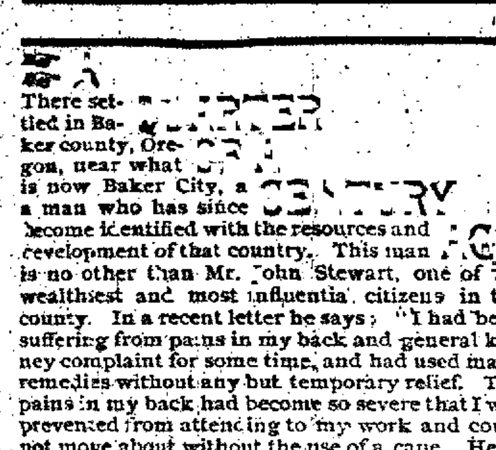
HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

BIRDSELL
ALFALFA



HULLER

Thrashes, Hulls and Cleans ALFALFA Seed, and delivers it in the sack ready for market.

It gets ALL THE SEED OUT of the Straw, and SAVES IT, and is the only Machine on earth that does. Send for full description and price to

BIRDSELL MFG. CO.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

There settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Julina Jackson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Julina Jackson late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of May, A. D., 1891.

CLARA J. MEYER, Administratrix.

BIDS RECEIVED.

The board of county commissioners will receive bids for the erection of two bridges over Dirty Woman's creek, about one mile from the town of Monument.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the county clerk's office.

Board will meet and open bids on the first Monday in July, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order Board of County Commissioners.

F. W. HOWBERT,
County clerk, El Paso county.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

A TALE OF WOE.

Horrible Cruelties Charged Against Balmaceda.

STORIES OF THE CHILIAN WAR.

The Insurgent Envoys in New York—Political Opponents Tortured and Killed—The Attack on Iquique—Other Foreign News.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The startling story of the cruelties and despotism practiced by President Balmaceda, instigator and chief figure in the Chilian war, as given exclusively in the United Press dispatches of last week, is completely overshadowed by the facts presented by the United Press to-day, which are now made public for the first time. The information is obtained from prominent Chilians who arrived here on the steamship City of Para last week. The most prominent of the arrivals was Don Pedro Montt, who is the accredited representative of the revolutionist party in Chili, and who is a brother of Admiral Montt, acting president of the revolutionary party. Accompanying him were Senor Santa Cruz, who commanded the ironclad Huascar; Senor Varas, a prominent revolutionist, and several English merchants who have resided in various parts of Chili for several years. From these gentlemen the incidents herein given were obtained.

Don Pedro Montt, when shown the article in the United Press dispatches referring to the Balmaceda cruelties, said that the actual truth far exceeded the published account of the affair. The whole of Chili, he said, was suffering dire distress as a result of the cruel war, and all classes were losing their property, whether in the city or in the country. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Revolutionists, as the people of Chili were almost unanimously with the Constitutional party. Signor Montt did not care to talk for publication at present. He said he preferred to state his case later on and let the American people judge as to which cause was the just one.

From Mr. William Shiel, a prominent merchant of Iquique, a graphic account of the bombardment and the destruction of a portion of that city was obtained. He was in Iquique during the fight there and tells this story of it:

"The fight began at 5.30 o'clock in the morning. We had been expecting the troops of Balmaceda would attempt to sack the city and had made what preparations for defense we could. Nearly all the English residents had left the city with their families. Many of the citizens were gathered on the roof of the custom house, which is near the main plaza, and at the quartel or prison. Colonel Soto, in command of the Balmaceda troops, come galloping through the streets considerably in advance of his men, when he came opposite the quartel, and found it in possession of a body of armed citizens, he wheeled his horse and shouted to his soldiers: 'A la plaza, muchachos' (to the plaza, boys). The troops started on a run for the main square. I was standing on a corner opposite the custom house at this time. As the troops entered the square a man on the roof of one of the houses fired two shots from his revolver at them. They returned the fire and the fight began in earnest. The troops at once attacked the custom house and prison, and small detachments of them went through the streets shooting at small bodies of citizens who were hastening to the assistance of the men at the custom house. The fight in the town continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the warships of the revolutionists that were anchored in the harbor—namely, the Blanco Encalada, Magellanes, and Esmeralda and the Abtao—were throwing their shells into the city endeavoring to dislodge Balmaceda's forces, who occupied the main plaza. As this place was the objective point of the shells from the war vessels, all houses in the vicinity suffered to a greater or less extent. My own house, which is near the plaza, was struck five times. My wife had just removed the babe from the cradle in one of the rooms when a shell came through the wall and exploded, entirely wrecking that portion of the house. When the firing had nearly ceased, I sent one of my servants with some coffee to the men who were defending the custom house. A shell exploded in front of him as he went, blowing him into eternity. At this juncture a fire was started in the block adjoining the custom house, with the purpose of smoking out the revolutionists who were centered in that building and on the roof. The fire was extinguished, but Balmaceda's soldiers drove the firemen off and started it again, when it kept burning until nine blocks, in which were the most valuable buildings in Iquique were destroyed. While the fire was in progress a big force of men under cover of a heavy cannonading were landed from the fleet. Then it was that Balmaceda's forces retreated. The men from the fleet assisted the citizens in extinguishing the flames and caring for the dead. The next day Colonel Soto surrendered to the revolutionists' forces, and Iquique has since been the official headquarters of the constitutional party. The only further disturbance in Iquique since has been the setting fire to a house by two renegades, who for their crime were taken to the plaza and shot."

From another gentleman who arrived from Chili on the same steamer with Don Pedro Montt and party—Senor Jose Gonzalez—additional horrors of the revolution are learned. Senor Gonzalez said: "Balmaceda is practicing cruelties unheard of in the history of Chili. A friend of mine who was a prominent citizen of Concepcion, Senor Serrano, and his son were put in prison because they refused to obey the dictates of the tyrant. Being imprisoned failed to break their spirit, so Balmaceda had the father taken out into the yard of the jail and mercilessly tortured. After being brutally flogged, the tendons of his arms and legs were severed to render him helpless for life. This horrible cruelty was purposely practiced within earshot of the son, who was afterward subjected to the same treatment, before the gaze of his father, now fast dying from loss of blood and the result of the terrible ordeal. Neither of them survived the horrors of the torture which was inflicted upon them.

"Another of Balmaceda's atrocities came to light by the merest accident. Since the beginning of the hostilities a number of well-known citizens of Santiago have mysteriously disappeared. In many cases they have left their residences to be gone an hour or two and have never returned, or been heard from. The ultimate fate of two of them was, however, discovered by the accident referred to before I left Santiago. Three bodies were taken on Sunday to the principal cemetery for burial. The burial permits being irregular, the cemetery authorities would not admit them. The applicant went back to the town to get the proper changes made in the permits. While they were on this errand the men in charge of the cemetery, suspecting that something was wrong, opened the coffins and discovered that all the bodies were headless. Of course this created great excitement and the news spread rapidly through the town. Examination of the headless corpses showed from marks on the bodies that two of them were prominent residents of Santiago, while the third one was never identified. It was afterwards learned that these men had been arrested and executed by order of Balmaceda."

The same gentleman also stated that in all the fights that had taken place in the province of Tarapaca, Balmaceda had not taken a single prisoner. His orders to his officers were to shoot all prisoners as fast as taken, as they had no time to bother with them nor food to give them. On the other hand the constitutional party had taken a great many prisoners of war, and they filled the steam transport Amazonas with wounded men and sent them down the coast to Caldera, a five days' journey. Balmaceda's officers at Caldera refused to receive their own wounded men who had been fighting for Balmaceda's cause. This steamer load of poor wounded soldiers had to be taken all the way back to Iquique, another five-days' journey. There they were taken ashore and cared for by the residents of the town. Many of them died because of the long sea trip, where they were crowded together without proper care and attention.

In Pisagua a lot of laborers who had been on a spree and who went through the city hurrahing for the revolutionists, were at once arrested by Balmaceda's soldiers and thrown into prison. Every night for a week two of these laborers were taken out and shot and their bodies thrown back into the room occupied by their comrades, who were told that such was to be the fate of two of their number each night.

Balmaceda's indifference to the usages of civilized warfare is shown by his violation of the armistice which existed in regard to the fleet forces at Caldera. The ships of the fleet forces were lying at this port in apparent safety, which was guaranteed by the armistice, when suddenly Balmaceda's cruisers, Lynch and Condell, appeared, and without warning opened fire upon them, with the disastrous result already known.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

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LONDON, June 27.—A leading Dublin merchant who has taken a prominent part in Irish politics, enjoying the privileges of the inner circles of the Nationalists, and who may at present be termed a McCarthyite, in an interview with a United Press reporter referring to the charges against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy said:

"The Archbishop of Cashel was quite within his rights as a leading citizen when he pointed to definite sums which reached Mr. Parnell's hands and which, to all appearances, were retained by Mr. Parnell personally, which at any rate never reached any of the departments of the national movement. This is a very serious matter. The archbishop guarded himself in the most careful manner from making the slightest imputation upon Mr. Parnell's honor in the transactions. The whole thing is merely a modern replica of events of the Stuart period in England, when the king refused to account for money which reached his hands. The thing is monstrous. I personally acquit Mr. Parnell of all foul play in the matter, and so do most fair-minded men. Mr. Parnell is not a man of methodical, business-like habits. When really aroused, he has enormous energy, but until roused he is distressingly casual and when we reflect upon the fact that his receipt of these sums was known to all the world, and his own followers above all knew the facts accurately, how can any man suppose that Mr. Parnell intended to deal unfairly with these moneys, without including an acquiescent following in the same charge? Moreover, until Mr. Parnell was disturbed in his mental balance by the sickening adulation of his adorers, he was a man who seemed to care little for money or what money procures. He seemed rather like the younger Pitt, cold, passionless, isolated—with Pitt's haughtiness and reserve and cynicism, but also with Pitt's aloofness from the sordid occurrences of life. The national offering of £40,000 was lavish, coming as it did from the poorest people in the poorest country of western Europe. But Mr. Parnell had been energetically striving for Ireland at a time when he had no prospect of ever receiving 40,000 pence for his services, so this splendid tribute, while it was a worthy mark of a people's gratitude, was in no way anticipated and looked for payment of a political mercenary. The Irish people made Mr. Parnell not so much a parliamentary leader as an emperor. He really lost sight of all the ordinary obligations of public men to their constituents. He returned members of parliament by his nod. He paid their expenses. He had control of every penny subscribed. What did it matter whether he held the money in one pocket as owner, or in another as trustee? This is obviously fallacious reasoning, but monarchs fall into such fallacies. And he was only allowed to do all this, but any man who ventured to hint that such a course was not wise or constitutional or creditable was summarily pilloried by the men who now denounce Mr. Parnell in such unmeasured terms. Surely a little correspondence with facts would be better than all this overladen emphasis and exaggeration. Mr. Parnell's political sins are great and many, but no good purpose can be served by pouring unmeasured torrents of mere abuse upon him. Neither does Mr. Parnell mend his position by maliciously promoting false charges against Mr. Tim Healy. Mr. Healy is a most courageous man. His courage redeems much that is trying in his character and conduct. He is, perhaps, an ambitious man. He has not Sexton's great sagacity and balance, but he is a far more effective foe than Sexton. To call such a man as Mr. Healy a mere place-hunting hireling is infamous, and is nearly on a par with the money charges against Mr. Parnell. I wish emphatically to say that the great silent mass of opinion in Ireland shrinks back from all these charges and countercharges, and yearns for a return to the discussion and examination of permanent political principles instead."

Mr. Parnell's cheerfulness since his marriage has struck all observers. He seems to regard his political prospects as greatly improved and is arranging to pitch the Carlow campaign on a fresh basis. He admits that he must win Carlow if he expects to carry Ireland as a whole. The district is pretty evenly divided and it looks like a close fight.

It is stated that Minnie Palmer and Mr. Rogers have signed a contract, in presence of a solicitor, not to live together, though Rogers is to act as Minnie's manager in a round of plays similar to "My Sweetheart," which Miss Palmer is at present in the provinces this autumn. She expects to give the same repertory in America during the winter. Intimate friends of the parties deride the arrangement and predict that it will be short lived.

Prince Bismarck has consented to act as "God-father" in the baptism of the new banner of the Bavarian Military union.

The sculptor Kalotski is now in Berlin, executing a bust of the emperor, at the express command of his majesty.

The manifesto issued by the disestablishment committee of the North and South Wales Liberal federations, appealing for a fund of at least £10,000 to carry on the campaign in England, has met with more success than the committee anticipated. There are not many rich men among the Welsh Liberals, and the raising of the fund has been made possible only by a thorough canvassing of the country.

A Minister Shot.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 27.—Greensboro never saw nor heard of such a day of excitement as reigns here to-day. Business is almost suspended and the whole city is highly indignant. Several nights ago Judge Schenck, late of the superior court, a historian of note and president of the Guilford Battleground association, gave a moonlight party at the Guilford battleground, in which Bill Fife, a renowned drummer-evangelist, claims a riotous german lasted all night. Mr. Fife in his meetings here denounced it as a disgrace to the soldiers who died on the field as a desecration of sacred soil. He afterwards secured on the name of Judge Schenck and family, and declared no true Christians would engage in such scenes. On yesterday afternoon Judge Schenck and his three sons called at the room of Mr. Fife in the Mendenhall house and demanded an apology. Mr. Fife replied: "Look here, you have struck the wrong fellow." They then left without violence, but were present at the night meeting when the matter was casually referred to by Mr. Fife. At the close of the meeting it was whispered that Mr. Fife would be attacked, whereupon Mr. Fife said: "Friends, no Christian understand that I will be attacked." Many voices replied: "They will have to attack us too," and Mr. Hort added "And Jesus too." A number of men escorted Mr. Fife to his room and as soon as they left him the three young Schencks came up and attacked Mr. Fife in the presence of his wife and threatened to kill them. Mrs. Fife exclaimed: "You are not going to assault a man of God in the presence of ladies." They replied: "No, not in the presence of ladies." Mr. Fife then approached the buggy in which Judge Schenck was sitting and offered him his hand, to which the judge responded: "I won't shake hands with any such damn scoundrel." Mr. Fife was then struck by Mr. Schenck with a loaded cane, and then staggered. Dr. Schenck then fired a pistol. Mr. Fife was then taken to a drug store for treatment. Judge Schenck and sons have been arrested. Intense excitement prevails, and there is fear of further trouble.

International Athletic Contest.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—The visiting team of the Manhattan Athletic club of New York, will compete this afternoon with the crack athletes of England at the English amateur championship meeting held here. This meeting is the principal athletic event of England, and is held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic association of Great Britain. The attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, is president of the association, and the committee of arrangements is made up of prominent members of the leading athletic clubs of England.

The prospects for making fast records this afternoon are not very encouraging. Heavy rain has been falling throughout the night, and the track is sodden with moisture.

In the hammer throwing contest there were ten contestants. C. A. J. Queckberner (Manhattan) won first, covering 129 feet 10 inches; Robinson, an Englishman, was second, covering 127 feet.

There were six heats in the 100 yards foot race and twenty one started. Luther H. Cary (Manhattan Athletic club of New York) won the final heat and the race easily by four yards; time 10 2-5 seconds.

The second was won by his club mate, Remington, by half a yard, in 10 2-5 seconds. Cary took the second heat by six yards.

In the quarter-mile run Remington won the first heat by 2 yards after a hard struggle. Time, 53 seconds. He also won the final heat and the race by eight yards. Time, 5? seconds.

Kibblewhite won the mile race by one yard. Time, 4.28 3-5.

Young, M. A. C., retired from the four-mile race after covering a mile. Morton, an Englishman, won the race. Time, 20.58 3-5.

Malcolm W. Ford, M. A. C., and Sugar, of Dublin, tied in the long jump, distance 20 feet, 4 inches.

In the shot-putting contest Barry, of Cork, won, distance 37 feet, 8 inches. Queckberner's record was 37 feet, 5 inches.

Nicol, M. A. C., was a bad third in the seven-mile walk.

The race was heavy, owing to rain early in the day. The weather cleared, however, and the games were favored with sunshine.

The Field to-day, commenting on the showing made by the American visitors thus far, says that Cary's running, though fast, is not admired, as to style. The writer admits that the visitors were at a disadvantage because of adverse conditions in the competition, and of the fact that when the Huddersfield game took place they had hardly recovered from the effects of their ocean voyage.

The American team starts for Paris on Monday next, where on July ? they compete with the French athletes in the games of the racing club in the Bois De Boulogne. On July 8th the Manhattans sail for home on the Servia.

Phoebe Cousins' Trial.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Arguments in the motion made some months ago by Phoebe Cousins looking to her restoration to the secretaryship of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, were begun before Judge Blodgett in the federal court to-day. They will probably occupy two days.

HARVARD WON.

Result of the Inter-Collegiate Boat Race.

CRIMSON FROM THE START.

An Unexpected Victory for the Harvard Team—Two Collisions in the Crowded Stream but no Serious Accident—A Large Attendance.

NEW LONDON, June 26.—The sixteenth annual 4-mile, straight-away race between the Yale and Harvard university crews was rowed this noon over the Thames course from Winthrop point to Gales Ferry and was won by Harvard by eleven lengths. Time 21.23; Yale's time 21.57. The record now stands: Yale nine victories and seven defeats; Harvard seven victories and nine defeats. Yale holds the time record.

Harvard's plucky victory is the biggest surprise that has occurred in college athletics for many years. The good judges of rowing conceded the race to Yale almost to a man, and so strong was the sentiment in favor of Yale that stacks of Yale money left at the pool-rooms went uncovered even at odds of $200 to $75 and $100 to $65.

Harvard took the lead at the start and forged ahead with a rush. As their shell went ahead the crimson supporters on the observation train and innumerable steam boats, became frantic with excitement, while Harvard's commanding lead continued to increase. As the excitement spread some very reckless work was done by the various steamboat captains. There were two collisions, and that there were no serious results is simply a matter of good luck. Two miles up the river the tug boat Gypsy ran into the side of the press boat Mannetawata, the shock throwing twenty-five people off their feet. At the finish, where the channel was crowded with all sorts of craft, the Mannatawata in trying to avoid a collision with the Rock Island, struck the tug America a hard bump amidships, knocking many people sprawling over the decks. Fortunately no one went overboard, and no one was seriously injured.

The scene at the finish was one of the most noisy character, the Harvard men being wild with joy, while thousands of Yale supporters were decidedly crestfallen over their unexpected defeat.

The scenes along the river were of the usual brilliant and lively character. The observation train of thirty-five cars carried an immense crowd, while at least seventy-five steamers, steam yachts and big sailing yachts either followed the crews over the course, or were anchored in desirable positions. The favorite places along the west bank were also crowded with sightseers.

Promptly at 11.30 the crews came down the river toward the stake boats, Harvard paddling in their shell and Yale in their launch. Harvard backed into position at 11.32 and Yale after embarking at a float came into place at 11.40.

The crews were at once cautioned and given the word. Harvard caught the water first, and, setting a fast stroke of forty, at once pushed the bow of their boat slightly in front. Yale started with thirty-eight strokes and though they put a great deal of power into their strokes, the Yale boat did not move as quickly as was expected. The Harvards drew well, and soon, at 150 yards from the start, increased their lead to nearly one length, for a few strokes both crews caught a swell and splashed quite badly. Then settling down each crew gave a very pretty exhibition of rowing.

The Harvards, however, were clearly sending their boat along at better speed than they have ever shown in practice, and were gradually creeping away from Yale stroke by stroke. Yale's work, on the other hand, was much inferior to that seen in their daily practice spurts, and there was a perceptible hang and settling of the boat after each stroke. At the half mile Harvard led by a clear length, Harvard pulling thirty-eight strokes and Yale thirty-four, the time being Harvard 2.27 and Yale 2.38; nearing the mile flag Harvard pulling thirty-six and Yale thirty-four had increased their lead to nearly three lengths. Time at the mile: Harvard, 5.01; Yale, 5.?.

From the mile to the mile and a half Harvard continued to gain, foot by foot, and it became a question of how many lengths Harvard would defeat Yale. At the mile and a half flag Harvard was pulling 36 and Yale 35. Time at this point: Harvard, 7.20; Yale, 7.55. At the two mile flag Harvard's time was 10.?9, Yale 10.4?, Harvard pulling 38 strokes and Yale 35. At the two and a half miles Harvard had again gained an additional three lengths pulling 38 strokes per minute and Yale 35. Time, Harvard 12.55; Yale 13.?.

After passing the three mile flag Harvard kept up their fast stroke, pulling it very clearly and increased the lead until at the three and a half mile flag they had a good lead of ten lengths. Time at three and a half miles: Harvard, 18.58; Yale, 18.59. After passing three and a half mile flag, both crews settled down for the final spurt, and here again the Harvard's showed their superiority in every way over the New Haven crew. Both crews were doing excellent work, but Harvard's shell continued to show a steady gain, and they passed the finish pulling forty strokes a minute, while Yale eleven lengths behind rowed thirty seven.

Harvard's crew rowed at once to their quarters and Yale paddled up to Gale's Ferry. The officials were: Referee, William A. Meikleham of Columbia; Judges: Lawrence E. Sexton, Harvard, Bob Cook, Yale; Timers: Charles F. Adams, Harvard, George A. Adee, Yale.

Second-Hand Coins.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A regular meeting of the cabinet was held to-day beginning at 11.30 o'clock. The absentees were Secretaries Blaine and Proctor and Attorney-general Miller. The principal topic of discussion was the continued coinage of silver after July 1 and the secretary of the treasury presented considerable data on the subject.

WHAT WAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The general impression prevails in official circles that the action of the cabinet to-day postpones the consideration of the continued coinage of silver for the present.

In the meantime trade dollar bullion will be coined in an amount equal to monthly coinage by the treasury during the present fiscal year, which has been at the rate of about 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month.

The trade dollar bullion now in the treasury is stored at the mints at New Orleans and Philadelphia, and results from smelting trade dollars which were redeemed under the act of March 3, 1887. The total number redeemed was 7,589,086 dollars, of which a portion has been coined into subsidiary coins, but the act of March 3, 1891, provided that the balance on hand should be only coined into standard silver dollars, and that as soon as practicable. Owing to mandatory coinage of 2,000,000 ounces, or 2,583,000 silver dollars per month as required by the act of July 14, 1890, until the first proximo it has been impracticable to coin any of this trade dollar bullion.

It will take between three and four months to complete the work of re-coinage of trade dollar bullion at New Orleans and about two months at Philadelphia, in connection with the large amount of re-coinage of subsidiary silver and the continued coinage of minor coins.

THE RESULT OF THE MEETING.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—After the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Foster made the following statement in regard to the silver question:

After a full and careful consideration of the law relating to the coinage of silver, Secretary Foster finds that the act of March 3, 1891, requires "That the secretary of the treasury shall, as soon as practicable, coin the trade dollar bars into silver dollars."

He also finds that $150,000 has been appropriated for the re-coinage of the subsidiary silver coin into such denominations as shall best serve to give it circulation.

There is constant demand for small coins, principally dimes, which the mints have not been able to supply. The secretary of the treasury has decided that his first duty in this matter is to obey the direction of congress. Congress has ordered the coinage of the trade dollar bars into standard silver dollars. The coinage of the trade dollar bars in this manner will transform what cost $5,087,795 into $5,?78,28? standard dollars. The secretary finds that it will require perhaps four months to perform the work coining trade dollar bars into standard dollars and re-coining the subsidiary silver. Therefore the question of the continued coinage of silver dollars as heretofore is not a practical one at present.

TRADE DOLLAR BULLION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The trade dollar bullion, which is to be coined into silver standard dollars, is stored in the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans. The results from the melting into bars of the trade dollars redeemed at their face value under act of March 3, 1887, providing for the redemption of all such coins not mutilated, defaced or stamped, presented within six months from the date of the act. The total number redeemed was 7,689,036, a portion of which have already been coined into subsidiary coins. The act of March 3, 1891, provides, however, that the balance shall be coined into standard silver dollars, and that this should be done as soon as practicable. Owing to the mandatory coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver or $2,585,000 a month until the first proximo under the act of July 14, 1890, it has been impracticable up to this time to coin the trade dollars bullion into standard dollars.

The amount stored at Philadelphia is 1,835,425 fine ounces and the amount at New Orleans 3,308,879 fine ounces. This will make in all about 5,1?8,28? in standard dollars, a net profit above its cost of a little over $600,000. The trade dollar weighs 420 grains, while the standard dollar weighs 412½, leaving a margin of profit of 7½ grains on each dollar received. As a matter of fact, however, the pieces were abraded by wear about five grains each. It will take from three to four months to execute this coinage at New Orleans, about two months to coin the stock at Philadelphia.

An Interview with Alger.

OMAHA, June 29.—General Alger, who arrived from his western tour yesterday, said in an interview that "without doubt if Secretary Blaine wants the presidential nomination he can have it. I find this feeling generally gaining throughout the west, and his acceptance is all that is necessary. In the east I am confident he is stronger than four years ago. I have personal knowledge to the effect that many of his most influential opponents of 1888 are now anxious to have him nominated. Harrison is second choice, not that his administration has not been successful, but for the simple reason that Blaine is the most popular man in America. From my observations throughout the western states Cleveland has the lead in Democratic popular favor. His silver ideas I find injure his chances very little. I sincerely think the Alliance will be in the field with a national ticket, but the old soldiers will certainly cut more figure in the approaching contest than ever before. That element virtually nominated Harrison in 1888 and its strength will settle the contest in any event."

Missouri River Floods.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—The recent heavy rains have caused another rise of the Missouri river. At 11 o'clock last night the gauge stood twenty-one feet four inches, which is four inches above the danger line. If the water continues to rise great trouble will result in Harlem just across the river.

INCREASING DANGER.

The danger of a serious flood from the Missouri river becomes greater every hour. At 7 o'clock this morning the signal service reported the gauge at twenty-one feet nine inches and the river was rising at the rate of an inch an hour. A rise of two feet since Saturday night is reported at St. Joseph, which insures still higher water here.

In the lower parts of Harlem the river is running through the streets and a number of the people are moving to higher ground.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The Star's St. Joseph, Mo., special says: The river has risen steadily since Saturday and at noon to-day it is within sixteen inches of the highest point reached in ten years. Residents of the French bottoms north of this city, are in a state of alarm and many preparing to move. The water is still rising and reports received from Sioux City and Omaha show a gain of six inches since last evening. If the river should overflow the French bottoms, it is expected that a new channel will be cut through leaving many farms on an island and diverging the stream from the Kansas shore two miles. If the present rate of rise continues twenty-four hours the stockyards and hundreds of houses in South St. Joe will be inundated. The situation is serious to the packing interests as well as hundreds of small farmers on the lowlands.

TOWN FLOODED.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—The Missouri river at this point is at a dangerously high stage. At 6 o'clock this evening the gauge registered three feet above high water mark or twenty-three feet above standard low water mark. The water is rising steadily one inch an hour, and will probably rise two or three feet more in the next day or two. Part of Harlem, a hamlet just across the river, have already been submerged, and about twenty five families have left their homes and are camping in the high ground. All the farms along the river are submerged and crops destroyed. On this side of the river the high water has caused no flood, excepting as it has backed up the waters of the Kaw, which empties into the Missouri at this place. The backwaters have submerged much of the lowlands and the 100 or more squatters living there have been obliged to abandon their homes. The waters have also backed up in the sewers in Kansas City, Kan., and has run out of the manholes, flooding various parts of the town. Very little actual damage has been done as yet and no great damage is anticipated unless the Missouri waters should rise more than three feet above their present stage.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kan., says: The Missouri river is now two feet higher at this point than it has been at any other time this season. Farms on the Missouri side were submerged last night. Wheat fields will be a total loss.

Leavenworth also reports very high water, the inundation of much farm land and the destruction of crops.

AN EMBANKMENT WASHED OUT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—Much excitement was occasioned this evening by the report that the flooded river had washed out a pier of the Hannibal and St. Joseph bridge at this place. An investigation showed that while the bridge and approaches were intact, the flood had broken down the embankment in Harlem, a town across the river, and had washed away about 200 feet of the track of the road, thereby stopping all traffic across the bridge. The river is rising rapidly and much damage will be done in the low lands of Clay county before morning. The people of Harlem have been compelled to move to higher grounds and there is evidence that the houses will all be washed out before to-morrow. Reports from up the river show that the flood is higher there than here and this coming down on the break in the levee will cause all the slough land to be overflowed, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

WATER RISING STEADILY.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—The Missouri river at this point is at a dangerously high stage. The water is the highest it has been since the great flood of 1881, but it still lacks several feet of the record of that year. Nevertheless much damage has been done and much more is feared, as the different river cities above report a higher stage of water than that year. At 6 o'clock this evening the water registered three feet even above high water mark or twenty-three feet above standard low water mark. The water is rising steadily one inch an hour, and will probably rise two or three feet more in the next day or two. The embankment of the Hannibal and St. Joe road approaches the river at right angles across from this city. This embankment has served as a sort of levee, and has protected a vast expanse of river bottom below it from the flood. Some fears are expressed that the embankment may not be able to withstand the pressure. If it should give way much valuable land will be submerged.

Will Appeal.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Edward A. Hallinger, a colored Jersey City murderer sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, was denied a writ of habeas corpus in the United States district court to-day. His counsel will at once appeal to the supreme court of the United States. This acts as a stay of execution and the case may not be decided for at least three years. The ground for the application was Judge Kipp's neglect to take testimony to determine Hallinger's guilt after he pleaded guilty; and that Hallinger is a British subject and, under existing treaties, entitled to a trial.

Will Investigate His Story.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Alexander Kilpatrick, 19 years of age, who says he belongs in Pittsburg arrived from Europe to-day and is detained at the barge office, pending the investigation of the story he tells. He says that a hotel keeper at Pittsburg named Lyon drugged him with liquor, and while in that condition he was shipped to Gibraltar. He says he was very cruelly treated on board the vessel and that he escaped at the first opportunity and worked his passage over to this country.

Suspicion of Murder.

LONDON, June 29.—Considerable curiosity has been aroused by the fact that by an order from Home Secretary Matthews the remains of the capitalist and speculator, McHenry, were exhumed, and a postmortem held on June 20. The stomach was retained and the remainder of the body buried again. It is thought that suspicion was aroused that McHenry had been murdered. The only apparent reason for suspecting crime is on account of his connection with the Erie litigation.

Parnell Repudiated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—At a meeting of a number of prominent Irishmen yesterday it was resolved to affiliate with the Irish Federation of America, which was organized in New York a few weeks ago, and cut off connection with the Irish National league. It repudiated Parnell, and declared that he never again would be leader of the Irish party, and that he had fallen by his own hand.

Diaz and Sturm.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 29.—As a proof that the Mexican government scorns the calumnies set up against Gen. Herman Sturm, President Diaz, showing his esteem for Sturm, has just granted him a new important concession for a circuit railroad around the City of Mexico, through the medium of the very congressmen who have been slandered by Henderson.

The Triple Alliance Renewed.

LONDON, June 30.—The Standard announces that the triple alliance has been slightly modified from the original agreements but the modifications were not imparted to England, which has neither given, nor been invited to give its opinion or counsel. The Standard editorial thinks that the modifications include a better defined undertaking that Italy will never engage in an aggressive combination against France.

May Be Useful in Kansas.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 29.—Frank Melbourne, the Australian inventor of the alleged rain machine, with which he claims to have caused frequent heavy rain storms in Canton, O., in the last month, ... for a public test next Tuesday. He will, he says, cause rain to fall over 70,000 square miles. The government authorities have invited the inventor to Kansas to experiment.

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STUDYING THE STARS

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HEAVENS.

The Idea of an Illustrious Astronomer Developed and the Great Results Since Obtained From It—The Good Work Yet to be Accomplished.

PARIS, June 15.—The International Photographic congress, organized several years ago by a group of astronomers for the purpose of applying photography to the study of the stars, met recently for the third time at the Paris Observatory and agreed upon the latest arrangements for photographing the heavens.

The idea of applying photography to the curious things in the sky came to light on the very day when the great discovery of Niepce and Daguerre was publicly announced in the memorable account which Arago gave of it at the session of the Academy of Science, April 19, 1839. The illustrious astronomer perceiving at once the many and diverse uses to which the discovery could be put in astronomical research, pointed out among other things the possibility of obtaining a good map of the moon, and a perfect representation of the solar spectrum. But the methods of photography at that day were too crude to admit of securing satisfactory results.

However, about the year 1845 Sizeau and Flacault contrived to take an excellent photograph of the sun in 1.6 seconds, a very fine engraving of which may be found in Arago's complete works. In 1849 William C. Bond, an American astronomer, obtained a good daguerreian proof of the moon. The eclipse of the sun on July 28, 1851, was photographed by Berkawski at Koenigsberg upon a daguerreian plate, which disclosed for the first time traces of the corona that envelops the star of day, and the eruptions that emanate from its surface.

In 1857 Bond obtained a very clear photograph of the double star Mizar and Zita in the Great Bear, as exact in truth as the micrometric measures, for I have been able to insert it as a document in my catalogue of double stars. It was at the Harvard college observatory that these first photographs of stars were made, and it is there to-day that Professor Pickering obtains such marvelous results that in themselves they appear at least to equal all those of the twenty to thirty astronomers composing the European congress.

M. Warren de la Rue in England, and M. Rutherfurd in the United States of America, obtained magnificent photographs of the moon between 1857 and 1867 that have not yet been surpassed. Let us note among these photographs some startling stereoscopic views that show the lunar globe so much in relief that it has almost the form of an egg. This effect, somewhat exaggerated, is due to the advantage taken of a certain movement of libration in order to penetrate, more or less satisfactorily, the invisible hemisphere of the moon. Warren de la Rue, to whom we are indebted for these stereoscopic photographs of our satellite, succeeded equally in obtaining views of the planet Jupiter with an exposure of twenty-six minutes.

M. Faye, in France, has been one of the most ardent advocates of astronomical photography. Insensibly, despite the opposition of astronomers who were first of all mathematicians, photography made a place for itself among the processes of the study. It was applied with the greatest success in observing the transit of Venus in 1874, and again in 1882. In 1877 M. Yanssen, at the observatory of Meudon, obtained admirable photographs of the solar surface, upon which the observer seems to assist, so to speak, in the phenomena of the formation of light. These photographs of the sun are almost instantaneous, for they are taken in a half one-thousandth of a second. In 1884 Messrs. Paul and Prosper Henry, while making maps of the stars for the atlas of the Paris observatory, set themselves to substituting photography for direct observation, which, at the time, was much more expeditious and certain. At the same time, and afterwards, Messrs. Pickering in the United States, Gould in the Argentine Republic, Gill at the Cape of Good Hope, Common and Roberts in England, devoted themselves, with the best success, to the practice of celestial photography.

Thus gradually, insensibly, photography came to take a large part in astronomical research. This part from day to day becomes more and more important, and more and more fruitful.

It is now proposed actually to photograph the entire heavens, and it was with this end in view that astronomers organized the international congress which met in 1887, then in 1889, and again last April. In its recent session the congress paid attention very largely to technical details. A score of questions were discussed, involving all important points in the preparation of plates, the processes of taking and developing, of reproducing pictures from the stereotypes, etc., and the methods of undertaking the great photographic work, the division of the zones and the distribution of definite sections of the heavens to various observatories and observers for their respective fields of labor.

Mague, director of the Paris observatory, made a statement relative to the progress made with the instrument which he invented for photographing the heavens, and he suggested the time at which he could begin experiments. Owing to political events in Chili and troubles in which some other states are involved, it will not be possible for all to begin work at exactly the same time.

Among other things the congress was concerned with the choice of guide-stars, that is to say, those which must constantly be held at the same point of view in order that every star may be represented upon the map by a point and not by a measurable space. But what limit should be placed upon the distance of the guide-star from the center of the plate? After much groping about the congress decided to leave to each observer a certain latitude not to exceed 40 minutes. Questions of this nature, though secondary, were novel and delicate, and the divergences of opinion brought out of them were inevitable. Many difficulties were suggested that can be solved only by long experience; difficulties that will vary with the physical and atmospheric conditions of the various observatories. A certain liberty of action was therefore left to each observer, the congress simply determining the end to be attained.

The congress adjourned after having made the best arrangements that the present state of astronomic photography allows for a work of gigantic proportions and immense difficulty. We may look forward with no little confidence to the success of this undertaking which, according to the latest information, will begin in various parts of the world simultaneously during the summer.

The matter in hand involves the photographing of the entire heavens and the construction from the results of a complete map which will show the starry firmament just as it appears to the inhabitants of the earth; and this by photography alone by which errors of observation will be wholly eliminated. We already have a map of this kind, but it is relatively imperfect and heterogeneous. For example, Argelander in 1862 made a map of the northern hemisphere, showing all the stars up to the ninth magnitude inclusive, and this map registers 324,198 stars, all of which can be seen on the same sheet (see our "Astronomie Populaire," page 862). This great atlas of Argelander is one of the most important and considerable works of this century.

Schoenfeld's catalogue of the southern hemisphere gives the positions of 133,699 stars. M. Gould, director of the observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, published an atlas of the southern hemisphere some years ago, but it registers those stars only that are visible to the naked eye.

These efforts represent much patient labor, but they can never hope to give what may be expected from unaided photography.

In fact, instead of meridian observations by a great number of observers, all differing one from the other in the recognition of the various magnitudes of the stars, and in methods of relating their positions; instead of innumerable transcriptions, innumerable calculations and reductions, and gathering and disseminating of the information along a long period of years; instead of this there will be undertaken an exact photograph of the heavens, and this not only of stars up to the ninth magnitude, but those of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and even fourteenth magnitude, and these lesser magnitudes will not add difficulties further than the exposure of the sensitive plate for a longer time.

Everybody knows that stars beyond the sixth magnitude are invisible to the naked eye, and the term "magnitude" applies simply to the apparent brilliancy of the stars, those of the first magnitude being the most brilliant, those of second of the second a little less brilliant, and so on; those of the sixth being the last that can be seen with the naked eye. Here is a table showing the probable number of stars of every magnitude up to the fourteenth.

Magnitudes.	Number.
First	20
Second	59
Third	182
Fourth	1,530
Fifth	1,600
Sixth	4,800
Seventh	13,600
Eighth	40,000
Ninth	120,000
Tenth	480,600
Eleventh	1,000,000
Twelfth	3,000,000
Thirteenth	9,000,000
Fourteenth	27,000,000

The stars of the fourteenth magnitude are visible through the best astronomical instruments. It will be seen that the total of these first fourteen magnitudes exceeds 40,000,000. To try to catalogue this celestial army would be not only a superhuman task, but absolutely beyond realization; for errors would creep inevitably into such a number of observations, as well as into their reductions, their transcriptions and their places upon a map.

Years and years would not suffice, and while the work was in progress the stars themselves would change their positions in space, for each of them is animated by its own motion more or less swift.

Now photography can effect this properly and in the amplest manner, thanks to the perfection to which the art and its methods have been brought. And do you know how long it would take to perform this gigantic task—to erect this imperishable monument of astronomy? In thirteen minutes! Following are figures showing with substantial accuracy the duration of exposure necessary to get an impression of the stars of various magnitude upon the gelatine plates:

Magnitude.	Exposure Minutes.	Exposure Seconds.
First	0	.005
Second	0	.01
Third	0	.02
Fourth	0	.2
Fifth	0	.5
Sixth	0	.3
Seventh	0	.8
Eighth	0	3.
Ninth	0	8.
Tenth	0	20.
Eleventh	0	50.
Twelfth	2	00.
Thirteenth	5	00.
Fourteenth	13	00.

Thus five one-thousandths of a second are sufficient exposure to photograph a star of the first magnitude, a half second's exposure takes a picture of the smallest stars visible to the naked eye, and thirteen minutes are needed to photograph those of the fourteenth magnitude. A plate 24 by 30 centimetres covers five astronomical degrees. If at a given moment 8000 telescopes arranged for photography should be opened all over the earth, and turned upon 8000 points of the sky, all the points being agreed upon in advance, the 8000 plates would have photographed the entire heavens and registered the 40,000,000 stars of which we spoke above. Placed side by side in their proper positions these 8000 plates of five degrees each would represent the 41,000 astronomical degrees of which the surface of the heaven is composed.

This kind of instantaneous photography of the heavens would be ideal, but it would not be possible, because, first, at any given moment night extends over less than half the globe, and, second, because the atmosphere is never perfectly clear; and, lastly, because these 8,000 instruments would involve an immense expense, a matter which it is simpler and more practicable to reduce to a minimum. The work will probably be divided among the following observatories in proportion to the number of plates set against each:

Paris	1260
Bordeaux	1260
Toulouse	1080
Algiers	1260
Greenwich	1149
Oxford	1180
Helsingfors (?)	1008
Potsdam	1232
Rome	1040
Catania	1008
San Fernando	1260
Tacubaya	1260
Santiago	1260
La Plata	1260
Rio Janeiro	1376
Cape of Good Hope	1512
Sydney	1400
Melbourne	1149

There will be about 22,000 plates of two degrees each arranged so that their borders shall overlap each other sufficiently to register all the stars without fail and thus in time cover the whole heavens. The work will probably be completed in five or six years.

Thus nineteenth century science will bequeath to posterity an invaluable and imperishable statement as to the sidereal heavens, which, in future centuries, will serve as a certain basis for the solution of the great problem of the constitution of the universe.

The human eye certainly is an instrument admirably adapted to its purpose. How transparent is this living crystal, how delightful are its hues, what tenderness it has, what beauty! It is life, passion, light! Close the eyes, and how much of the world remains?

And yet the lens of a photographer's camera is a new eye that gives the finishing touch to ours, that surpasses it, that is more marvelous still.

This giant eye is endowed with four important advantages as compared with our eyes. It sees more quickly, further, longer, and inestimable faculty, it fixes, prints, preserves, what it sees.

It sees more quickly; in the half thousandth part of a second it photographs the sun, its spots, its whirlwinds, its flames, its mountains of fire, in an imperishable document.

It sees further; turned at darkest night towards any part of the heavens, whatever, it discovers, in the atoms of the infinite, stars, worlds, universes, creations that our eye could never see by any possibility, no matter how powerful a telescope were brought to bear.

Yes, the artificial retina sees more quickly and better. And, by virtue of a property wholly lacking in the human eye, it penetrates abysses where we do not and never could see anything. This is, perhaps, its most astonishing faculty.

Place the eye, for example, at the eyepiece of a telescope whose object glass measures thirty centimetres in diameter; such an instrument is the best for practical observations.

With this glass of thirty centimetres diameter and three and one-half metres in length we may discover stars to the fourteenth magnitude, that is to say about 40,000,000 stars of all kinds.

It sees for a long time; what we cannot contrive to see after several seconds of attention we can never see. This new eye needs but to look sufficiently long; at the end of an hour it will see better still, and the longer it remains directed towards the unknown, the more complete will the eye possess it, without fatigue and always better.

And it preserves upon its retina plate all that it has seen. Our eye retains images but an instant. Suppose, for example, that you kill a man at the moment when, quietly seated in his chair, he has his eyes upon and directed towards a bright window. There is nothing improbable in the supposition upon a planet where all the citizens are soldiers and kill each other in all manner of ways at the rate of 1500 daily.) Then suppose you should tear out his eyes, I should have said that the hypothesis involves dealing with an enemy and you immerse them in a solution of alum; those eyes will then retain the image of the window with its transverse bars and its light spaces. But in a normal state of things our eyes do not retain images—there would be too many of them besides. The giant eye of which we speak holds fast everything it sees. Its only need is a change of the retina.

Now replace our eye by the photographic retina. Instantly the most brilliant stars beat upon the plate and mark their likenesses there. Five one-thousandths of a second suffice for a star of the first magnitude, one one-hundredth for those of the second, three one-hundredths for those of the third, and so on, according to the proportions expressed above.

In less than one second the photographic eye has seen all that we could perceive with the naked eye.

But this is as nothing. Stars visible only through the telescope also come and beat upon the plate, and thereon inscribe their images. Those of the seventh magnitude take a second and a third to make their impressions on the plate, those of the eighth need three seconds, those of the ninth eight seconds, those of the eleventh fifty seconds, those of the twelfth require two minutes, those of the thirteenth five minutes, and finally those of the fourteenth thirteen minutes.

If we have left our plate exposed for a quarter of an hour, we shall find photographed upon it all the region of the sky towards which the telescope was directed, and that this region contains, all that we could have contrived to discover with infinite difficulty by a series of very arduous and long-continued observations.

But we have merely entered upon the marvelous.

Let the photographic eye continue to observe in place of the human eye, it will penetrate the unknown. Stars invisible to us become visible to it. After an exposure of thirty-three minutes, stars of the fifteenth magnitude will have finished their task of impressing the chemical retina and placing there their images.

The same instrument which, to the human eye reveals stars of the fourteenth magnitude, and which would register about forty million stars in the entire heavens, discloses to the photographic eye 120 millions, including only those of the fifteenth magnitude. It could reach forth to the sixteenth and throw before the dazzled admiration of the observer a luminous maze of 400 million stars.

Never before in all the history of mankind have we had in hand the power to penetrate so deeply into the abysses of the infinite. Photography with its recent improvements takes a clear picture of every star, no matter what its distance, and sets it down in a document that can be studied at leisure. Who knows if some day in the photographic views of Venus or Mars some new methods of analysis may not discover to us their inhabitants? And its power stretches forth to the infinite. Behold a star of the fifteenth or sixteenth, even seventeenth magnitude, a sun like our own, separated from us by so great a distance that its light requires thousands, perhaps millions of years to reach us notwithstanding its unheard-of velocity of 300,000 kilometres a second, and this sun dies at such a death that its light, so to speak, reaches us no longer. The natural eye of man never would have seen it, and the human mind never would have guessed its existence but for the implements of this modern era. And yet this feeble light, come from so far, is sufficient to make an impression upon the chemical plate which will preserve its picture unalterably.

And this star might be of the eighteenth, or the nineteenth magnitude, and beyond, so little that the human eye could never see it even aided by the most powerful telescopic appliances, for there will always be stars beyond our range of vision; and yet it will come and hurl its light ethereal arrows on the chemical plate set up to await and receive them.

Yes, its light will have traveled during millions of years. When it started, the earth did not exist, the real earth with its humanity; there was not a single thinking creature on our planet; the genesis of our world was in the process of development, perhaps only in the primordial seas that enveloped the globe before the uprising of the first continents, before the primitive, elementary organisms formed themselves upon the bosom of the waters preparing slowly with the evolutions of future ages. The photographic plate takes us back to the past history of the universe. During the peregrinations of this ray which comes to-day to beat upon the plate, all the history of the earth has been accomplished, and in this history that of human kind is but a single wave, an instant. And during this time the history of the distant sun which photographed itself to-day has been accomplished also, perhaps it became extinct long since, perhaps it is actually out of existence.

Thus this new eye which transports us across the infinite enables us at the same time to trace the periods of past eternity.

Yes, many of these far-away suns that we are going to such pains to photograph no longer exist. The end of the world has come to them as it will come to us; and the luminous couriers that they sent us before dying, arrive forever.

Astronomy plunges us into the insoluble mystery of the infinite and of eternity—and therein lies its grandeur.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

GENERAL NEWS.

News Wanted of Clark W. Eaton, Who is Said to be Missing.

VENEZUELA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Pueblo's Preparations for the Fourth of July—Failure of an English Banking House, and New York Firms Involved.

DENVER, June 29.—Clark W. Eaton, who was acquitted of the murder of his uncle in this state and who was recently tried on a charge of forgery preferred by the Travelers' Insurance company, is reported missing. He was tried last month on this charge in Worcester, Mass., and acquitted and was immediately re-arrested on a civil process. The judge who had tried his case ordered his release however, and granted him a writ of protection until he should reach his home in Colorado Springs, Colo. He has not reached his home and is now said to be a fugitive.

A Dutch Colonial Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Lieut. Roger Wells, jr., of the United States navy, commissioner to Venezuela and the neighboring colonies, reports that the governor-general of the Dutch colonies in the West Indies, composed of the islands of Curacoa, St. Martins, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache and Saba, has accepted the invitation to participate in the exposition, and has appointed a commission to take charge of the work.

The governor-general was elected honorary president of the commission at its first meeting, and assured Lieutenant Wells of his great desire to have the colonies well represented at the exposition, the great interest taken by the people, and that everything in their power would be done to accomplish that end. The American consul and vice-consul were also named as honorary members of the commission. Sub-committees were appointed and the work seems to be well under way.

Pueblo's Fourth of July.

PUEBLO, June 29.—Mr. Chas. S. Saurlanc, an active member of the Fourth of July and military ball committee, says that advices received from all portions of Colorado give assurance of an enormous gathering here on July 4. "It is the opinion of our committee," says Mr. Saurlanc, "that Pueblo will entertain twice as many visitors as she has at any time in the past. Hon. Tom. M. Patterson will speak at the fair grounds promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. The published programme of the parade, sports, fireworks and military ball will be strictly adhered to in every particular. The programmes will be delivered all over the city early upon the morning of the Fourth; in fact Pueblo will be on her good behavior and do everything possible to satisfy the expectation of her Colorado guests.

The display of fireworks including twenty set pieces, will be the best exhibition ever witnessed in the Rocky Mountain country. The fireworks portion of the entertainment will be given in the vicinity of the Colorado mineral palace, followed immediately by the grand military ball. The people expect to make this the most dazzling spectacle ever seen in this country. It will be the first time that the splendid decorations will be seen under illumination; Gen. D. C. Holden, department commander G. A. R., and Col. E. B. McCoy are in Denver to-day to complete arrangements with the state militia. It is estimated that 100,000 yards of bunting and other decorative cloths have been ordered by different business houses for use upon the 4th.

An English Banking Failure.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A cable received today to the effect that a receiving order was made this morning in the London bankruptcy courts against the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co., caused some apprehension on this side. It was known that this firm did business for a good many New York and Chicago houses in the China trade. Inquiry revealed the fact that the trouble in the London house dated back to May 6, that the company has since struggled along hoping to avoid going into bankruptcy, but was unable to do this.

The firm had no branch here, but did its business through correspondents here and in Chicago. One of these agents was seen this afternoon and he said the principal sufferers by the failure were eastern bankers. Although many large importing houses in New York and Chicago were interested in the London firm, it is learned that not a one of them lost a cent.

Adamson, Bell & Co. is an old firm organized upward of thirty years ago. The firm has transacted a heavy business, chiefly in China. It had been considered a solid and conservative house, and general surprise was felt when news of the trouble was promulgated. One bank, it is said, loses $250,000 by the failure.

An Inter-State Commerce Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Morrison, decided the case of the James & Mayer buggy company against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Western and Atlantic Railway company and the Georgia Railway company, in favor of the complainant. Carriers may accept the same rates for long and shorter distances provided they do not subject any particular person or locality or any particular description of traffic to unreasonable disadvantage. The circumstances and conditions which make a greater charge for a shorter distance lawful relate to the nature and character of the transportation service over the same line to the longer and shorter distance points.

Water competition to justify such greater charges must be competition in transportation to the longer distance point and as to freight which is not carried over the line on which it is located would reach such destination by water transportation. Goods shipped from Cincinnati to points in Georgia are inter-state traffic and all the roads forming a part of the line over which such goods are carried to destination are engaged in inter-state commerce, and subject to the act to regulate commerce. Neither the roads together, nor any one of them can evade the fourth section of that statute by declaring that as to the traffic destined to certain stations on the terminal road, it is a local carrier. The carriers will be ordered to cease and desist on after July 20, 1891, from making any greater charge in the aggregate on buggies, carriages and other first-class freight in less than car loads from Cincinnati to Social Circle than to Augusta and from making any charge on such freights from Cincinnati to Atlanta in excess of $1 per 100 pounds.

Indian Misrepresentations.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The commissioner of Indian affairs this morning received a telegram from Agent Bennett at Pauls Valley, I. T., dated yesterday, in which he says that after a thorough investigation, with the assistance of 100 Chickasaw Indian scouts, covering a territory of fifty miles, he only found nine intruders in the Chickasaw nation, six of whom were given ten days to gather their cattle and leave; one brush bidding, and the others were placed in charge of the Chickasaw militia with orders to remove to Oklahoma. Instead of doing this, however, the agent says that the captain of the militia hired one as cook and the other as teamster. In this section the Chickasaw authorities asserted that there were 200 families of intruders. The agent says that many names enrolled as intruders are fictitious, many others have permits to live in the nation, while others are old decrepit Mexican war veterans who live entirely upon their pensions, of whom no permit has ever been demanded. The agent says that facts have been grossly misrepresented by the Chickasaw authorities, who issued hundreds of permits which were not reported to the national authorities, which were paid for in good faith and are now held by non-citizens, listed as intruders, and who also hold permits for each year of their previous residence in the Chickasaw nation. The movement has thus far resulted in unmasking the schemes of permit collectors, who he says are fugitives from justice. With few exceptions those in the nation are peaceful, law-abiding citizens, having the consent of the national authorities to remain there.

The Bardsley Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Contrary to the general expectation, Mr. Wanamaker did not appear before the investigating committee of councils this afternoon to explain the apparent discrepancy between his previous testimony and that relative to his ownership of Keystone bank stock, and facts subsequently developed by the books of the bank. The following letter from Mr. Wanamaker was read by Chairman Van Osten:

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Chairman Van Osten.

DEAR SIR—It seems to be thought by some that certain evidence offered at the last meeting of your committee is not in harmony with the testimony delivered by me when I appeared before you as a witness. I assume that your committee fully understand the matter. If, however, there is any explanation wanted from me, I will be glad as twenty-four hours' notice to meet any member of the committee and explain any or every item of my statement or attend at any meeting of which I have notice. Yours respectfully, JOHN WANAMAKER.

The Foundation of a Quarrel.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A full meeting of the Typothetæ society was held at their rooms, 19 Park Place, this afternoon. President T. L. Devine occupied the chair. The proposition of the journeyman printers asking for a reduction of labor to nine hours was discussed. The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the society:

Resolved, That the society cannot entertain the proposition of the journeymen printers for a reduction to nine hours and will oppose it.

Secretary Pascoe is of the opinion that the adoption of the resolution will lead to a general strike in September next, the date which the Typographical union had fixed for the new schedule to go into effect.

After Meredith's Scalp.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The fight of the Knights of Labor against Captain Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, has assumed increased interest in view of the fact that it has been taken up by the executive committee of that order. Information reached here this afternoon that Messrs. Powderly, Devlin and Hayes had left Columbus, Ohio, to visit Washington in connection with the matter. Accompanying them are Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of Ohio, and D. K. Wilson, attorney-general of Ohio. The knights in a former interview with Secretary Foster made the threat that they would use the power of that organization to defeat the election of Mr. McKinley for governor this fall, if their demands for the reinstatement of certain Knights of Labor discharged from the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington were not complied with.

Longshoremen's Strike.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The strike of the longshoremen has spread until it includes 800 men. The only line not involved is that of Leopold & Austria. The company granted the demands of the men, and the vessels are moving on time. On the great freight lines little or no work is being done except on the Lehigh Valley line. The Western line alone has 500 cars loaded waiting for it, and other lines are in the same dilemma. Freight is accumulating in the store houses and on the railway tracks. Old lake men say there must be a break of this freight before Tuesday night as the amount clogged at the river here by that time will compel some one, strikers or line agents, to move. Strikers say they will not move unless their wages are raised from 20 to 25 cents an hour. Line agents say they will not grant it.

Chicago's Grant Statue.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Grant statue, the largest bronze ever cast in America, arrived in Chicago to-day ready to be erected in Lincoln park. It will be unveiled during the twenty-third reunion of the Army of the Tennessee during the first week in October. Invitations to attend and respond to toasts at the banquet will be sent to President Harrison and his cabinet, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, Henry Watterson, ex-Governor Gordon of Virginia, General Vilas of Wisconsin and to many of the most distinguished men in all parts of the country.

Chinese Woman Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A lodging house was burned, in Chinatown this afternoon and the body of a Chinese woman was found in the ruins. It is stated that five other Chinese women were burned in the building, but up to a late hour this evening their remains had not been found.

An Abandoned Claim.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Ex-Alderman De Lacey of the boodle aldermanic board of 1884 appeared to-day before the corporation council's clerk to testify as to his claim against the city for the unpaid balance of his salary. When he saw a crowd of newspaper reporters getting ready for work the ex-alderman refused to make any statement and said he thought he would let the matter drop right there. After this he hurriedly left the place.

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THE GAZETTE.

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.......$10 00 Six months.......$5 00
Three months.... 2 50 One month......... 1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The United States has now the claim to the greatest mining country in the world. Its product exceeds that of any known country in any known year. And foremost in natural resource, though not yet in actual product, is the state of Colorado.

Alderman DeLacey, of New York, has abandoned his salary claim against the city. The claim was for services rendered while he was absent in Canada in order to avoid criminal prosecution. It cannot be said in this case that discretion is the better part of valor, but discretion is a good thing anyway.

Few writers on scientific subjects have a more interesting and popular style than the Frenchman, Camille Flammarion, one of whose most recent articles appears in adjoining column. Astronomy may not inaptly be called the science of the imagination. The consideration of the stars is conducive to lofty thoughts, even in the most unimaginative minds, and the brilliant achievements and glittering possibilities narrated here seem specially calculated to do this.

Yesterday THE GAZETTE had the pleasure of announcing the completion of the Casino at Broadmoor, declaring it an epoch in the history of the resort towns of the Pike's Peak region. This morning it has the pleasure of announcing the running of the first passenger train to the summit of Pike's Peak over the cog road. These events coming so closely together show the mighty strides that this section of the country is making in its development. In many respects the cog road to the summit of Pike's Peak is the greatest achievement of the age. It will be an attraction, an advertisement for this section such as it has never had before, and an attraction that will increase as the years go by. The enterprising gentlemen who have put through this great project are to be congratulated upon its successful completion, and it is to be hoped that their enterprise will receive the reward it richly deserves. It is stupendous to think of, but a little over four score years ago Zebulon Pike penetrated the wilds of "Louisiana" in an exploration through a region the like of which even Henry M. Stanley has never encountered in central Africa, and was the first to gaze on the mountain which bears his name. He declared that the summit would never be reached by human being. On the 30th day of June, 1891, a steam engine bearing a train of cars filled with human beings reached the summit of Pike's Peak.

Advice has been asked regarding the best manner of advertising the city, and already opinions are being volunteered. As to the best means to be pursued to secure the present travel, those familiar with it can best judge and advise, but there are two matters that the committee should seriously consider. One of these is the proper advertising of the Pike's Peak region to the Knights Templar of the United States. In August, 1892, the triennial conclave of this great order meets in the city of Denver. The monster gathering in the city of Washington at the time of the last conclave will be remembered, and it is proposed to outdo it next year in Denver. It is estimated that 20,000 of the knights, with their families, will visit Denver at that time. Every visitor at that time should be fully posted regarding Colorado Springs before he reaches the state, and this can only be done by a systematic course of advertising. No doubt a very large per cent of those who visit Denver will come here, but many excursionists do come to Denver without visiting Colorado Springs, and an effort should be made to secure every one of these Knights Templar, for they are of a class desirable to have as visitors. The work of advertising among the knights should be begun at once. Another matter to be considered is the securing of a cheap rate for late visitors this fall. It will be remembered that soon after the Rock Island road built into this city the various roads made a cheap rate from the Missouri river and filled the town with strangers. They were called "Harvest Excursions," and gave the farmers who had just completed their crops an opportunity to see the Rocky mountains. The roads have done but little for the resorts this year in the way of rates, and as a consequence are hauling empty trains across the plains. If a responsible committee puts the matter before them in the proper light no doubt they will be prepared to act upon the suggestion. All reports show that splendid crops are assured in the west and no doubt many of the farmers will be looking for just such an opportunity for a trip to the mountains.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The directors of the chamber of commerce have prepared a few questions to which they desire answers from all representative citizens. These questions have been given to some, but inasmuch as all cannot be reached, they are printed below, with the request that those interested in the welfare of the city answer them at length and send their replies at once to Mr. Geo. R. Buckman, secretary of the chamber of commerce. The questions are as follows:

First—If the chamber of commerce succeeds in raising money to advertise Colorado Springs, what in your opinion is the most judicious way to expend the money?

Second—What method of general advertising will do us the most good?

Third—What immediate action do you advise to reach the present summer travelers?

Fourth—What kind of manufacturing industries do you advise for Colorado Springs and vicinity?

There will be no doubt a large diversity of opinion in the answers, but it is quite likely that many will agree as to particular plans and objects. If this information can be obtained it will add greatly to the chances of success of the chamber of commerce. A plan which is generally approved and can command hearty support is more likely to be successful, even if of less intrinsic merit than one which commands the support of only a few. What is needed is hearty united effort, and it is very satisfactory to know that the chances for this are good.

THE BROADMOOR CASINO.

Colorado Springs has in the past been really injured from the lack of insufficient entertainment and amusement for its visitors. To some the natural scenes of canons and mountains and pleasant drives afford all that is necessary in this line, but there are many others, even among those who seek their lost health in this most beneficent atmosphere who require other diversion than that provided so lavishly by nature, and who, if they cannot find it here, will seek it elsewhere. It is a well authenticated fact that in many instances in the past, people whose weakened health or leisurely habits prevented them from engaging in more serious occupations, have left Colorado Springs for a residence in other places less beautiful, less bountifully endowed by nature and less attractive in other ways, because there they could find that "something to do" which was lacking here.

The Broadmoor company has been the first to supply the want which many have recognized, and the Casino, as well as the various grounds and houses for more athletic sports is an attempt to provide that which has been lacking. The completion of the Casino, therefore, may fairly be said to mark an epoch in the history of the city. It is an attempt to provide for the entertainment, not only of the citizens who are already inhabitants of Colorado Springs, but also of a class who when they came here were not contented to remain. There is no good reason why such people as go in large numbers every winter to Italy and southern France should not seek the superior climate of Colorado.

The Broadmoor company certainly deserve great credit for their enterprise in the investment of so large a sum of money in order to give Colorado Springs a pleasure ground worthy of the city and much good is likely to come from it.

THE CHILIAN SITUATION.

The representatives of the Chilian insurgents who recently arrived in New York, are obliged to present such a statement to the people of this country as will warrant the recognition of their forces as entitled to those rights given to belligerants under the laws of nations. This was the purpose for which they came to this country, and their appeal has been carefully planned and arranged. Not on this account is it to be either accepted or disallowed without question.

If, as these insurgent envoys contend, President Balmaceda has been guilty of intense inhumanity and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, and if a large majority of the people of that country are favorable to their party, they have made out a strong case for the sympathy of the people of the United States, and for such active aid as may be given to their cause without violation of our neutrality.

If, on the other hand, the members of the insurgent, congressional or constitutional party, as they are variously called, are merely disappointed politicians seeking to overthrow tyranny in order that they may themselves be tyrants; if they merely hold possession of the nitrate ports, isolated cities in a desert country; if they are without followers except the adventurers who are always at the command of adventurers, and without funds except the nitrate revenue; if they are powerless on land and nearly powerless on sea; if, in short, they are what the Balmacedists claim them to be, it would be foolish for the people of the United States to lend aid or sympathy to a cause which is both wrong and unsuccessful.

In this connection it is worth while recalling the dispatch which Admiral McCann recently sent to the navy department from Iquique, the insurgent headquarters, and the city whose bombardment is so graphically described in our news columns this morning.

Admiral McCann says: "Since the loss of the Blanco Encalada, most of the insurgent forces are concentrating about the nitrate ports. The only efficient vessels remaining to the insurgents are the Huascar and Esmeralda (the latter last heard of at Acapulco), and the Almirante Cochrane; the remainder is made up of a few old gunboats and armed transports, the broken-down and worn out remains of the Chilian navy. There is therefore little or no probability of a demonstration by water against Valparaiso or other southern ports by the revolutionary fleets, as I have previously reported to the department, but on the contrary the government torpedo cruisers Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell and the armed transport Imperial keep the insurgent vessels in motion and the nitrate ports in a constant state of alarm by threatened attacks."

This is little in accord with the braggart statements of the insurgent envoys and their friends. As the official report of a disinterested person, and one who is the representative of our government, it must have great weight, and a comparison with the statements of the envoys does not inspire any considerable amount of confidence in their veracity or respect for their cause. As for the alleged atrocities for which President Balmaceda is said to be responsible, it would not be surprising if these envoys, who are convicted of putting things in a false light, to use a familiar expression, in one instance, should do so in another. Further it may be noted that the Spanish-Americans have not at any time been particularly distinguished for the tender graces of mercy and human compassion, and a civil war in a South American state without atrocities would be as much of an anomaly as a bull fight without blood.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It will be remembered that the last legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a board of public works in all cities with a population of ten thousand or more. As petitions will be circulated within a few days requesting the governor to appoint a board, we print in full the law, in order that those who are requested to sign these petitions may act intelligently. This law is as follows:

SECTION 1. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the governor of the state of Colorado, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint, for and in behalf of any incorporated city within the state, having a population of 10,000 or upwards, three persons to act as a board of public works for said city, subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

First—The appointment of such board of public works shall be requested by a petition to be signed by one-third of the qualified electors, as shown by the poll list of the last city election, who are also property owners in the city in which the board of public works may be asked.

Second—No person not a resident and owner of realty within the said city for the period of at least two years next preceding his appointment, and no person not legally a citizen and a qualified voter of said city shall be eligible to appointment or be a member of said board.

Third—The members of such board shall hold office for the term of two years, commissions therefore date from the first day of May and expire on the thirtieth day of April; provided, that the governor shall have power to revoke the appointment of any member of said board for causes, to be specifically stated before such revocation be made.

SEC. 2. The members of any such board shall serve without compensation. Said board shall organize by choosing one of their number president. Said board shall also be furnished by the city with a convenient office, stationery and clerical assistants, civil engineer or engineers, and other assistants and facilities for the performance of his duties, as by the said board deemed requisite and advisable, and the city shall pay for the same on vouchers to be approved by said board. Said board shall on the last days of March, June, September and December of each year make to the city council detailed reports of its official actions, together with full and complete statements of money received and expended by said board.

SEC. 3. The said board of public works shall have full, complete and exclusive authority to receive and expend for and in behalf of said city, and whenever a city has been consolidated from two or more cities or towns and any portion of the property of the former cities or towns, out of which it was consolidated is in the hands of trustees to be administered for the benefit of the property and inhabitants within the limits of said former cities or towns respectively, then such board shall have full, complete and exclusive authority to expend for and in behalf of such trustees, such sums of money as from time to time may be realized from the sale of the bonds of the city, if voted and issued in accordance with law, together with any amount realized by any special assessment of public improvements or appropriations by the city council, from the general revenue thereof, in part or in whole, for purchasing or acquiring for public parks, for constructing boulevards, avenues and roads in such parks or in improving and maintaining the same in improving or maintaining existing parks or public grounds, in constructing and maintaining public sewers in building or constructing within or without the city limits, reservoirs, ditches and water works, for the use of said city, or in purchasing or acquiring lands for such purposes; and in paying for such other improvements as the said board shall deem wise and appropriate to be made for the use of said city. For any of the purposes aforesaid and the said board of public works shall have full and absolute authority to negotiate the sale of said bonds when issued for the purposes above named; provided, that all contracts shall be let and expenditures made by said board in the manner as is now or hereafter may be provided by law for the letting of contracts or making of expenditures by the city council of said incorporated city, and to receive and expend the proceeds of the same. As soon as said board shall be organized the city council shall transfer to said board matters as shall thereupon belong to it under the provisions of this act and the power and authority of the city council covering said matters as are by the terms of this act vested in said board shall then and there cease.

SEC. 4. In cities of the first class the said board of public works in addition to the powers above conferred shall have full, complete and exclusive power and authority to expend for and on behalf of such city or of such trustees such sums of money as may arise from the sources aforesaid or from any tax (other than state, county or school tax) levied upon any property within the city limits in constructing, grading, paving, repairing, sprinkling and maintaining all streets, alleys and gutters within the city limits, in constructing, repairing and maintaining all sidewalks, bridges and viaducts, wherever the money of the city is to be expended thereon.

WM. STORY,
President of the Senate.

JESSIE WHITE.

Approved April 10, 1891.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Governor.

The value of such a board in times past can easily be appreciated now. Members of the council change so often that it is difficult to have any uniformity in the management and development of our water and sewer systems. A similar law for Denver has worked very well and the board has been kept from partisan and factional influences. Every one of our tax payers should see that his name is down on the list, so that hereafter we may have a comprehensive policy in the management of our important public works. It will be noticed that the members of the board are to serve without pay, which insures us good, honest men.

FORESTS AND WATER STORAGE.

The following letter from Capt. Edward L. Berthoud, C. E., to Forest Commissioner Ensign will be read with interest:

GOLDEN, COLO., June 28, 1891.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE:—I feel so disgusted at the apathy of representatives in Washington and the "how not to do it" of our state legislature in regard to the fast (with wind speed) destruction that is sweeping over our mountain forests, that I almost despair of anything rational being done in time to preserve even the best part of what is miserably needed for our water supply—fountain heads.

You have probably read how some fifty or sixty years ago the Alps in Dauphiny (the east corner of France) having been stripped of trees, then browsed over by goats, sheep and cattle, became absolutely denuded in many places of all their soil—carried away in mass by every rain storm. Within a month in the department of the lower Alps in France, a cloud burst, or water-spout, not only ruined the farms on the hill tops, but carried away the soil, gardens, shrubbery and a whole village due to the total want of a vegetation protection. Where farms and gardens stood, nothing remains but boulders and bare rocks.

I am tired hearing and reading in Colorado papers about the vast benefit a system of reservoirs would be for agriculture. Pray tell me of what use would a reservoir be when cloud-bursts or water-spouts hurl their forces down our gulches? It would be merely a repetition of the Conemaugh disaster or the Cache la Poudre recent flood, or the Arizona deluge of last year that cost ten lives and $250,000 loss. A havoc that no human precaution can avoid. Ever since the despicable failure of the [illegible] Lake Park's reservation, it has appeared as if the present only is sought for, let the devil take care of the future—it looks as if there was no hereafter. In Jefferson county the denudation is at the time increasing to a frightful extent. I do not now know one gulch, where between 1860-70 good roads followed their lower grounds, wherever a county road was established, but shows today that the destruction of all trees and brush was followed by sudden floods carrying off all the soil, and the roads forced to take the mountain slopes far above the creek beds. Where rivulets, in 1860-70, meandered clear and cheerful, naught remains but an occasional rush of water, mud and debris for three or four hours then all is dry again. My remarks are dictated by feelings of indignation and regret. We must have laws from our general government to curb the destruction.

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD.

Felt That He Had Been Cheated.

A young clam farmer from Canarsie, accompanied by his 250 pound wife, created much amusement on a bridge train coming to Brooklyn Sunday a little before midnight. The cars were as well filled as is usual at that hour. The rustics drew attention to themselves by the loud tones of their conversation. "Now, baby," the man was saying, "you know I ain't a bit stingy and I wouldn't care for the money at all, but I don't want any cashier of a toll grabber to do the dead swindle on me—Sunday nights, anyway."

"Oh, never mind, Reuben," said "Baby" consolingly.

"Well, now, baby, you can see for yourself. There's eighty-four cents out of a dollar. Do you see that? That shark has kept back ten cents on me. It ain't the money I care for, baby. Here, do you want it?"

"No; I don't want it. I wish you would keep quiet."

"Well, if you don't want it, here goes," scattering the change on the floor.

"Baby" maintained a stolid silence, gazing ruefully at the coin on the floor. Finally Reuben realized that he had been guilty of criminal waste, and he said: "Well, if you don't want it, I'll take it," and he began clumsily to pick the money out of the spaces in the matting. At this joins a general laugh arose from the other passengers. When the Brooklyn station was reached the farmer was still mourning his missing dime, and when I left his ponderous wife was struggling to prevent him from taking the next train to New York to get back with "that pirate" at the box.—Brooklyn Eagle.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James I. Gregg.

In a recent address before the State Association of Congregational churches, Dr. R. W. Raymond mentioned as a sample of the courageous and consistent literalism of the last generation one of the introductory notes in Cruden's Concordance, discussing the season at which the creation occurred, and favoring the conclusion that it was autumn, because (among other reasons) apples were ripe! Several persons have since made inquiry as to this passage, not having found it in Cruden under the word creation. It will be found (we think in all editions of the Concordance, though we have examined only the American edition of 1841, from the tenth London) under World, as follows:

"It is also inquired at what season of the year the world was created. The generality of the fathers think it was created in the spring. But a great number of others, among whom are the most learned chronologists, contend that the world was created in autumn. They urge: 1. That the Hebrews, the Egyptians, and most of the Orientals began their year at autumn, which custom they had received from their ancestors, and they from the first men, who would naturally commence their year from the time when the world began. 2. When God created Adam and Eve, and all other animals, He was to provide them with necessary nourishment. 3. There was fruit upon the trees in the Garden of Eden. Gen. iii, 2, 3. It was therefore autumn, they say, in whatever place we suppose Adam to have been created."

Those who have felt incredulous that such reasoning as this should be found in books of Biblical study still in common use, may be interested to know that the Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached May 24, 1891, narrated the Creation at length, upon Scriptural authority, with running comments, and (as the newspapers reported him, and as we are assured by persons who were present) declared that it took place in May, beginning at 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

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A bill is pending in the legislature of Illinois making it a criminal offense to personate the spirit of a deceased person, or by trick, device or mechanical contrivance to represent the spirit of a deceased person for the purpose of profit or gain. The act is made in terms not applicable to theatrical representations. Its object is plain—namely, to bring under the law the bogus mediums who use tricks of legerdemain and ventriloquism to deceive the unwary. It is not, if we read aright in any sense directed against spiritualism or spiritualists as such. Any law directed to that end would be clearly an invasion of religious liberty: but those who believe in spiritualism should be, one would think, the first to welcome a law punishing with fine and imprisonment hypocritical pretenders who by tricks and devices imitate the communications with the spiritual world in which the spiritualists believe and who thus bring disrepute and dishonor upon their creed and practice.

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The Cumberland Presbyterian says: "What is named 'holiness' does harm when those who profess it stop trying to be better and begin to criticise their neighbors and quarrel with their fellow Christians for not preaching the same doctrine and making the same profession. But the opposite doctrine also has its drawbacks. The convert in the following dialogue evidently had too low a view of holiness: 'Well, Sam,' said the preacher, 'how have you been getting along since your conversion?' 'Oh, fust rate, sah,' answered Sam. 'Me and de whole family has quit lyin', swearin', and stealin', in a great measure.' In our repentance let us aim to forsake sin, not in a great measure, but entirely."

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The New York Sun publishes interviews with Dr. Green, moderator of the general assembly, and Dr. Patton, chairman of the committee which recommended the assembly to veto the appointment of Dr. Briggs. Dr. Green made up the committee after consulting with Dr. Roberts and Dr. Moore, the stated and the temporary clerks of the assembly, and with Dr. Hayes and Dr. Patton, both of whom were known as pronounced opponents of Dr. Briggs. There is nothing to indicate that he consulted with any friend of Dr. Briggs, or with any one who represented the views of the Union Theological seminary. He claims that the committee was a perfectly fair one, but he does not claim that there was any member on the committee who represented, or was supposed to represent, the views which the Union Theological seminary takes of the questions at issue. Indeed, the only fact which his interview contributes to an understanding of the secret history of the general assembly is his statement that Dr. Patton, who was made the chairman of the committee, was reluctant to serve upon it. It is declared in these interviews that Dr. Patton was disposed to do all that was generous and fair to the Union Theological seminary and to Dr. Briggs.

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Says the Christian Union: "That the committee were disposed to do what they thought fair is probable. But it is certain that they were not in any sense impartial judges of what would be fair. The critics of the course of the Princeton men and of the general assembly do not impugn the motives of either Professor Green or President Patton, but they do declare that it was singularly unparliamentary for a Princeton moderator to appoint a Princeton official as chairman of a committee to pass judgment upon a question concerning the interests and well-being of an institution theologically a competitor, if not a rival, of Princeton seminary. No speaker of the house of representatives would ever have thought, under similar circumstances, of appointing a committee without a single representative of the minority upon it. Politically speaking, intrusting the reputation of Dr. Briggs to a committee presided over by Dr. Patton would be as if the question of Grover Cleveland's soundness in the Democratic faith were submitted to a committee of which Governor Hill should be the moderator, and composed wholly of men who belong to Governor Hill's wing in the Democratic party. The New York Sun editorially expresses what is undoubtedly the view which the average layman, not ecclesiastically prejudiced, will take of this whole transaction."

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"The fight against Dr. Briggs was substantially a fight between Union and Princeton, the one representing progressive theology and the other conservative. Whatever Union lost Princeton would gain. If students were driven from Union, the seminary to which they would go would be at Princeton. If Union was discredited with the Presbyterians, Princeton would be vindicated, and its power would be strengthened and enlarged.

"Princeton, accordingly, was profoundly interested in the contest which the general assembly was expected to decide. Practically it was one of the two competitors in the intercollegiate theological game. How did Princeton manage in the contest? It made one of its professors the moderator of the general assembly, and this moderator made President Patton of Princeton the chairman of the committee to deal with the case of Dr. Briggs, putting on it also no member representing the views of the competing Union seminary, to explain and protect its interests. Princeton, therefore, had everything its own way. It was both contestant and umpire; for whatever was reported by the committee of which the president of Princeton was the head was sure to be adopted by an assembly that had elected a Princeton professor as its moderator. Princeton was sure to win...."

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The Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, characterized by the editor of the Evangelist as "the gentlest of men," writes as follows in a letter to that journal: "Two things have disappointed me sorely in the veto of Professor Briggs. One is the course of Dr. Patton, chairman of the standing committee on Theological seminaries. My faith in him, I must confess in sorrow, has been fairly put to shame. I believed him quite incapable of doing what he has done. He had an opportunity to speak a word and strike a blow for justice, for sacred scholarship, for reasonable liberty both of thought and teaching, for the suppression of clamor as an ecclesiastical and theological force, and for the highest interests of Christian truth, which, like the shot of the 'embattled farmers,' would have been heard round the world. Acting, I do not question, from a strong sense of duty to the Presbyterian church, he failed to seize it; and he will be a fortunate man indeed, if Providence ever again intrusts to him such an opportunity."

Wolcott Answered.

Philadelphia Press.

At the Bingham house a tall, heavily built young man, who wears a dark moustache, rimless spectacles, a pleasant smile, and that indescribable breeziness that indicates the westerner, is ex-Mayor William Scott Lee of Denver, who is spending a few days in this city with his family before going down to the Jersey coast.

"Political matters in Colorado are running along smoothly," said Mr. Lee in answer to a question, "and the recent visit of President Harrison and his party did much to raise the present administration in the esteem of the people. As far as the next national election is concerned we would like to see a man favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver nominated for president; but we hardly expect to get him. If Blaine were a candidate there is no doubt that he would go into the White house with a rush.

"Whenever his name is mentioned, it is the spark that sets afire the political enthusiasm of the masses, there is no question about this fact. But we understand, in Colorado that Blaine is positively out of the race, and that being the case, so far as we can ascertain it, the Republicans of Colorado are for Harrison."

"But the junior senator of your state has been telling eastern newspaper men that Colorado doesn't want and will not favor the renomination of Harrison."

"Senator Wolcott," responded Mr. Lee, "is a brilliant politician, and an able lawyer. I am sorry that he is credited with making such assertions. It is generally understood that his unfavorable utterances against the present administration are the result of a personal difference with President Harrison and his cabinet, but Colorado has seen Harrison and her people have talked with him, and we believe it is about time to stop alluding to his "Grandfather's hat." He is a far bigger man than William Henry Harrison ever was. We believe that President Harrison is now more friendly to silver than any of his predecessors have been, and that his views on that important subject are exactly like Mr. Blaine's.

"In my opinion, Harrison will be renominated, and no man will work harder for his election than our Senator Wolcott."

Colorado Irrigation.

Denver Republican.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter's report on the progress of irrigation in this state contains much interesting matter. It shows the extent of the irrigation system according to divisions, named from the principal stream from which the water supply is drawn. It also contains an estimate of the number of acres under ditch and the mileage of irrigation canals.

It appears that the total area under ditch is about 6256 square miles or 4,000,000 acres. This is a large area of land, and if it were all under cultivation it would furnish a much larger supply of agricultural products than the present population of Colorado could consume. It is in excess of the area of Connecticut, and it is almost equal to Connecticut and Delaware combined. When this land is all brought under actual cultivation its product will greatly exceed that of the two states named. It would not be far from the truth to say that it would equal the production of the whole of New England, excluding the state of Maine.

The mileage in irrigating canals and ditches is 6,3[illegible]. This is especially noticeable for its relation to the number of square miles under ditch. It may be a mere coincidence to which little weight should be attached; but, even as such, it is remarkable that the number of square miles under ditch should be nearly the same as the number of miles which the ditches measure in length. Of course, the area that a ditch will irrigate has some relation to the length of the ditch. But there are other factors in the calculation, such as the topography of the country and the capacity of the ditch to convey water. The capacity has, however, a close relation to the length, for ordinarily a ditch intended to be of great length will be made proportionately wide and deep.

The report also contains information on the subject of irrigation from artesian wells, showing that this method has been followed by better results in the San Luis valley than anywhere else in the state. The flow of water from the wells is greater in that valley than elsewhere, and the expense of sinking the wells is less. The practicability of irrigation from artesian wells depends very much upon the cost of the well, and also upon the expense of bringing the water to the surface in the case of wells that do not flow.

Marriage licenses were issued Tuesday to Robert S. McConnell, of Tres Piedras, N. M., and Miss Anna F. Walker of Husted; E. O'Byrne of Denver and Miss Dora M. Sweeney of Denver.

[illegible]

The First Passenger Train to Reach the Summit.

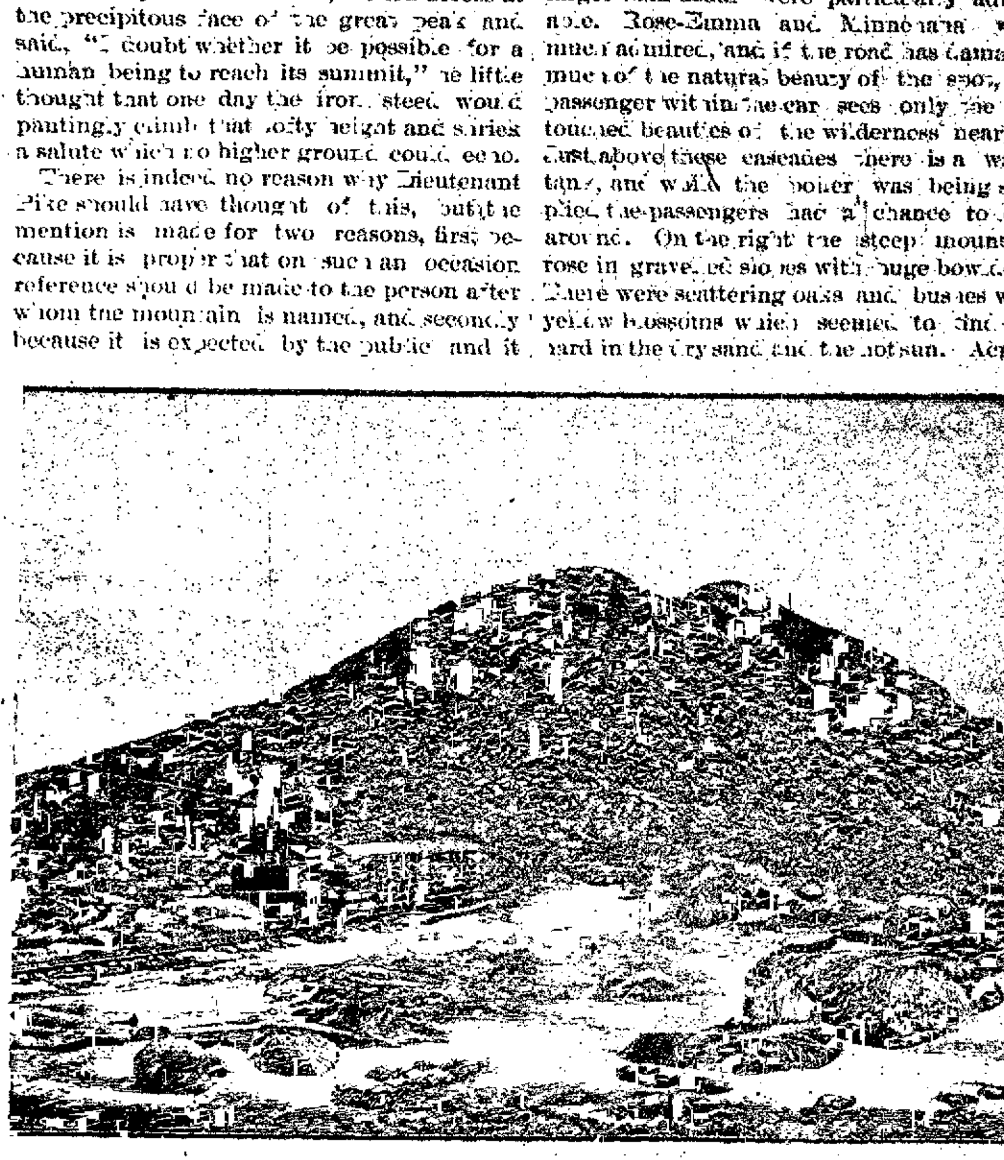
AN EVENTFUL DAY'S TRIP.

Opening of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Road.

Colorado Springs and Manitou Officials Take an Excursion—Scenes by the Roadside—The Adventures of a Gazette Reporter.

When the late Lieut. Zebulon Pike, of blessed memory, after much toil reached the top of Cheyenne mountain, looked across at the precipitous face of the great peak and said, "I doubt whether it be possible for a human being to reach its summit," he little thought that one day the iron steed would pantingly climb that lofty height and shriek a salute which no higher ground could echo.

There is indeed no reason why Lieutenant Pike should have thought of this, but the mention is made for two reasons, first because it is proper that on such an occasion reference should be made to the person after whom the mountain is named, and secondly because it is expected by the public and it serves as evidence that the writer means to do the fair thing. And so having made the necessary reference, the story begins.



THE SUMMIT FROM WINDY POINT.

THE MANITOU STATION.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the officials of this city and Manitou and representatives of the press, in response to an invitation from the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway company assembled at the pretty stone depot of the company near the Iron springs. A few minutes later the locomotive "John Hulbert" and the car "Denver" backed up to the platform. The car was soon filled, only those being permitted to enter who could be accommodated with seats.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

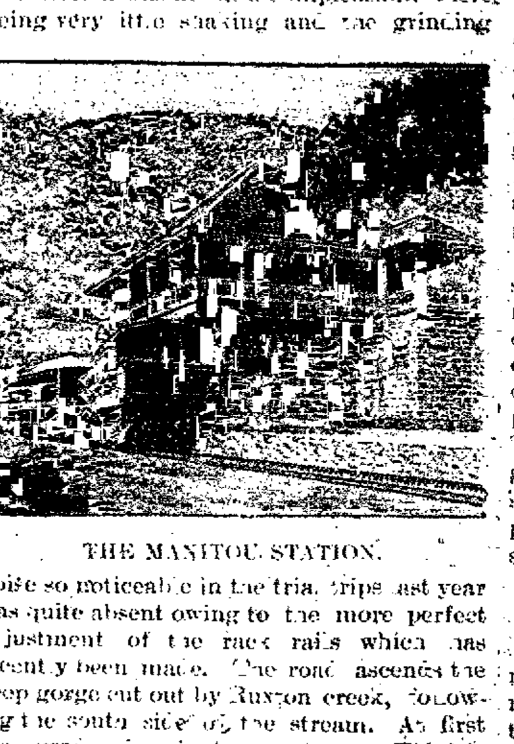
The Colorado Springs representatives were: Mayor Sprague and Aldermen Dunbar, Roby, Leech, Rouse, Robbins, Rosier and Bartlett, Water-commissioner Frost, City-clerk Corman, City-engineer E. L. Reed and his deputy, Delos Durfee, Plumbing-inspector Mangold, Police-magistrate Kinsley, James Doyle, Dr. E. C. Kimball, City-attorney McMorris, Marshal Dana and THE GAZETTE representative.

From Manitou: Maj. John Hulbert, J. B. Glasser and Z. G. Simmons of the railroad company, Mayor Leddy and Aldermen Nichols, Miller, Creighton and Frizzell, Treasurer Boynton, Recorder Frowine, Police-magistrate Snyder, Dr. Ogilbee, Mr. C. A. Lyman of The Journal, and Mr. G. E. Brown who is Manitou correspondent for several eastern papers.

Mr. Bert Cassady represented The Denver Republican, and Mr. J. K. Burton The Pueblo Chieftain.

Besides these the following gentlemen secured seats: H. C. Rider, C. S. Borell, W. R. Steere, Dave Welsen, Geo. Beebe and A. K. Clark.

It was at 8.23 that the signal to start was given, and immediately the climb began. The motion was not at all unpleasant, there being very little shaking and the grinding



THE MANITOU STATION.

noise so noticeable in the trial trips last year was quite absent owing to the more perfect adjustment of the rack rails which has recently been made. The road ascends the deep gorge cut out by Ruxton creek, following the south side of the stream. At first the grade is eight per cent. This is twice that allowable on ordinary roads, but it seems nothing at all to the powerful appliances of the Abt system. The train moves slowly but steadily, and as the grade increases it seems to make no difference to the engine. The numerous falls in the course of the stream prove the descent, the forward end of the car seems to rise in attraction toward the summit, and soon a grade of 25 per cent. is reached, the maximum for the line. A 25 per cent. grade means that for every four feet in length there is a foot rise, and an idea of it may be gained by raising one end of a stick or lead pencil one-fourth of its length. Yet the steady pulsations of the pistons push the car up steadily, the steel cogs on wheel and rail fit perfectly, and indeed so great are the precautions taken to ensure against accidents that it is probably more safe upon the cog road than upon most of those on the level surfaces.

THE DISTANT PLAINS.

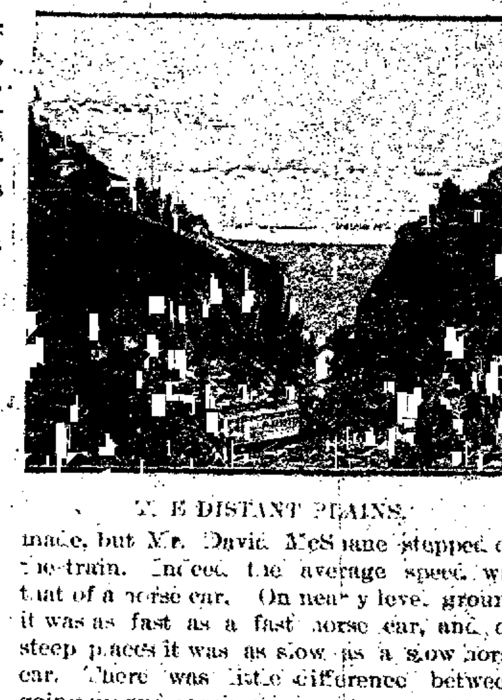
As the head of the first steep grade a pretty view is had of the plains and the red rocks at the Garden of the Gods. A curious optical illusion is that the plains at their outer edge seem raised almost to a level with the eye. This is partly due to the fact that one is looking down so far upon them and partly because the more distant parts really are higher than the nearer. The peculiar position of the cars also gives rise to some startling impressions. The engine is so set that on a 25 per cent. grade the boiler is level, and the car seats are inclined considerably. But the windows and doors are perpendicular to the floor, of course, and the eye judging by these lines that ought to be vertical, sees men standing in defiance of the laws of gravity. When at a curve in the road at 8:45 the buildings at Artist's glen came into sight it seemed to stand sloping on every side, like the leaning tower, only more so.

MOUNTAIN CASCADES.

For a distance the scenery is especially fine. The waterfalls—the stream being larger than usual—were particularly admirable. Rose-Emma and Minnehaha were much admired, and if the road has damaged much of the natural beauty of the spot, the passenger within the car sees only the untouched beauties of the wilderness near by. Just above these cascades there is a water tank, and while the boiler was being supplied the passengers had a chance to look around. On the right the steep mountain rose in gravelled slopes with huge bowlders. There were scattering oaks and bushes with yellow blossoms which seemed to find life hard in the dry sand and the hot sun. Across the dashing stream with two neighboring cascades, the moister northern slope was thick with spruce and aspen and moss covered trunks of fallen trees, ferns and wild flowers.

The Half-way house was reached at 9.13. The rocky gorge just above, Hell Gate of course, gave a chance for more climbing, and then came the comparative level of Ruxton Park.

By this time an 8 per cent. grade seemed almost down hill. Half way across the park there is a side track to which the name of Mountain View has been given. Here a passenger was taken aboard. No stop was



THE DISTANT PLAINS.

made, but Mr. David McShane stepped on the train. Indeed the average speed was that of a horse car. On nearly level ground it was as fast as a fast horse car, and on steep places it was as slow as a slow horse car. There was little difference between going up and coming down.

The engine stopped for water frequently. The place above the switch was at about the height of the top of Cameron's Cone. A little rivulet had been dammed and a pipe led down the grade. The descent required only a few feet until by a flexible hose the water could be raised to the boiler tanks. At this place there was a fine view both of the rugged walls of the Peak and of the plains which lay to the north of the Cone, and which rose apparently to a level with the tops of Sheep mountain and Mt. Garfield.

At the foot of the rocky peak, steep and scarred, were great piles of loose earth and rounded bowlders, left by the ice that cut out the great hollows that are now called craters. Up these steep slopes the road climbs until the fringing moraines yield place to the great mass of the peak itself. The light-colored foliage of the aspen gives way to the darker tints of spruce and the curious "twisted pines, whose fallen trunks show a spiral grain of the outside wood.

A BOTANICAL THEORY.

If any one wishes to account for this let him suppose a tree growing on the steep mountain side. There will naturally be more branches on one side than another and the violent mountain winds would tend to twist it.

Now away to the south and far below may be seen the valley of Lake Moraine where the teams at work on the city reservoir look like crawling flies. The dwarf juniper, highest of the evergreens, appears, and soon the engine pushes up where slopes of grass and broken rock rise above timber line at Windy point.

AT WINDY POINT.

Across to the south are the barren slopes of Bald mountain, below to the right the valley of Seven Lakes. The aldermen show each other a cutting on the side of a distant hill which is the McShane ditch, Beaver creek and Boehmer creek are pointed out, the Colorado Springs water system gets some free advertising and some one wonders where Cripple creek is.

Another water tank is just around the bend of Windy point. The steep mountain side where snow banks still are frequent is covered with flowers, phlox, alpine clover, and sweet forget-me-nots. The unalloyed mountain air blows high over the tops of the neighboring mountains to the west, while to the north the Peak rises in shattered rocky masses.

A ROCK IN THE WAY.

One of the massive bowlders had slipped from its place and lay across the track. There was a visible lengthening of faces as the news was announced. The railroad company had agreed to have cars ready in Manitou for an excursion from Denver, and there was no time to wait for the removal of the obstruction. Most of the passengers returned to Manitou, some continued to the summit of Peak, distant two rough miles.

THE GAZETTE representative had no particular ambition to reach the summit, having "already been there before, many a time." He had come of the purpose of going to the summit with the first passenger train, and was not ready to give up doing so. No pleasanter place to spend a summer day could be imagined than the high mountain side, where the superintendent and his men were removing the rock and readjusting the rails. In a comfortable log section house, bolted and anchored against the wind, a breeze-whetted appetite was satisfied.

A LESSON IN CONSTRUCTION.

It was interesting to see how the road was made. A great deal of work was necessary to make the changes necessary from the fall of the bowlder. The granite pebbles were packed between the ties like macadam and had to be loosened with picks, the rails were bolted and screwed and spiked, heavy planks were fastened so firmly to the ties that they were splintered before they could be removed—it seemed that every precaution had been taken to make the road bed solid and immovable.

A SECOND TRAIN.

Before the interest in the work ceased the whistle of an engine was heard and the locomotive "Pike's Peak", pushing the car "Denver" appeared at the bend. The company had been making great efforts to clear the track to the summit. A great deal more snow had been on the mountain this spring than usual, and much shoveling had been done. Just as the way was all clear the unlucky rock slide took place.

The car which now appeared upon the scene was loaded with sixty-one excursionists from Denver who had come on the first excursion ever run to the summit of Pike's Peak." The sight of this train seemed to give renewed energy to the workmen. Since four in the morning they had been at work, and in the haste to get the upward way open, they had not even stopped for dinner, but now they picked and shoveled and pried and adjusted the rack rail to the delicate guages, until at 5.10 p. m., with hearty cheers for Superintendent Richardson and his men, the train passed over the repaired track and was fairly on its way to the summit.

PIKE'S PEAK AT LAST.

At 5.25 p. m., June 30, 1891, the first passenger car halted on the summit of Pike's Peak, and it is safe to say that in all the broad and varied scene of mountain and plain, city and wilderness, the most remarkable thing there was the product of man's brain, the audacious, puffing creature of steel which had pushed itself up to that lonesome, awful height. For one moment it marred everything, the next it seemed to speak a lesson worth more than all.

But the lateness of the hour made time precious. The excursionists who, by the way, were under the management of the High and Christian church choir, arranged themselves near a standard painted "to commemorate the first excursion ever run to the summit of Pike's Peak," were photographed and then the downward trip began.

ON THE WAY DOWN.

The speed down was much the same as going up. An employe of the road who had occasion to speak to the engineer jumped off the car, ran forward and jumped on the engine without a slackening of speed. Manitou station was reached at 7.55, where a pleasant surprise awaited the excursionists in the shape of a complimentary supper at the Iron Springs hotel, given by the management of the road. Three hearty cheers were given as the crowd left the train.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE TRIP.

The most noticeable impressions of the trip were the care with which the road has been constructed and is operated, and the strange contrast between the beauty and grandeur of nature and the ingenuity of man and his capacity for turning all things to his use and profit.

Details and figures of the road may be found in any guide book.

The gentlemen to whom credit is due for this great addition to the attractions of El Paso county are: Directors—Major John Hulbert of Manitou; R. R. Cable of Chicago, president Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway; D. H. Moffat, Jr., president Denver and Rio Grande railway and First National bank of Denver; Hon. J. B. Wheeler, president

SOUTH FROM WINDY POINT.

Wheeler & Company's bank; and J. B. Glasser, cashier Wheeler & Company's bank at Manitou. The following are officers: Major John Hulbert, president; R. R. Cable, vice-president; J. B. Glasser, secretary and treasurer; Z. G. Simmons, superintendent; N. S. Cable, manager; Roswell E. Briggs of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, chief engineer, and Thos. F. Richardson, contracting engineer.

Colorado Springs' Enterprise.

Colorado Sun.

The merchants and other business men of Colorado Springs have organized a board of trade. In this they have done well. They have manifested a spirit of enterprise as sensible and judicious as it is energetic and progressive. Colorado Springs is now one of the largest cities of the state, it, and the almost contiguous cities of common interest, Colorado City and Manitou, make a very important center of population and enterprise and activity. It is a centre that offers attractions and advantages peculiarly its own, not greater, perhaps, than those of other cities and localities, but different.

The three cities present all attractions of scenery, each possessing its own peculiar charms. There is something specially pathetic in the chances of a railroad ride to the summit of the great historic peak of the Rocky Mountain chain. The old timers, indeed, may feel that there is a sort of disloyalty and perhaps a kind of deplorable enervation, in going to the top of a great mountain peak in any other manner than along the old winding trail on foot or on back of horse, mule or burro.

And we all have a feeling that the ascent in any other way is perhaps an ungenerous and half cowardly desertion of the old ways and also a robbery of the climb of all the old associations of adventure, romance, toil and danger. But yet the ascent by rail has its peculiar charm of novelty.

With their peculiar and distinctive attractions, there is special reason why Colorado Springs and the two neighboring cities should advertise, why they should tell the world of the special advantages they present and of the exceptional opportunities they offer to those who are seeking pleasure, health or profitable business. And this object can be presented in no way so well and so effectively as through a board of trade. In very many ways the interests of a city are greatly promoted through such an organization. It makes one of the mediums through which a city can claim and secure the attention it deserves, and effectively assert its just claim to recognition.

A Sensible Suggestion.

Denver News.

At a meeting of business men here at Colorado Springs one evening last week for the purpose of raising funds for the better advertising of the town, Mr. Irving Howbert struck the key note when he said that manufactories were what was needed to assure a larger measure of business prosperity. This is not only true of Colorado Springs and vicinity, but of Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad and all other points in the state. There are no three cities in the west which are better known than Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. They have all reached a point where they need—not advertising by which more people will be secured, but by which more capital will be invested in manufacturing and similar industries, which will give certain employment to the wage-working classes.

For the past three years the leading towns and cities of the state have been enjoying a phenomenal growth. Genuine building booms have existed in all of them until they are abreast of or beyond the growth of the productive capacity of the state. On this productive capacity rests the prosperity of every town and city, and as it is increased, so will the cities of the state increase in commercial power and activity. The mines will always furnish employment for thousands of people and our farms as well, but there is also a very large proportion of skilled laborers who prefer to live in cities and work in factories. This class, who draw their wages every week, constitute the very best patrons of the city tradesmen, and give a permanency to the retail trade of a city which no other class does.

On the assumption that no $30,000,000, more or less, will be expended in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, either this year or next, as there was last year, for building purposes, it is a self-evident proposition that something will have to be done for the mechanics, artisans and laborers, who for three or four years must have been supported by the expenditure of this vast sum. It is not therefore more of the class that work for wages that Colorado now needs, but men with capital who can open up farms or develop mines, or start manufactories, or promote any industrial pursuits which will employ labor and turn our varied resources into products that can be exported.

That there is a general movement in the direction of enlarging our manufacturing industry, as a state, is evident, and the remarks of Mr. Howbert at Colorado Springs show that the business minds of all our cities are tending in this direction.

A Denial.

NORTH CHEYENNE CANON, July 1, 1891.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

In your issue of the 30th inst. there appears a communication under the heading of "A Just Complaint," to which the author does not see fit to sign his (or her) name. Another communication appeared in the Republic of the 29th inst. relating to the same subject, and in self-defense we would request space in your columns to make a full denial of the charges made.

The writer of these communications has either been shamefully misinformed, or his (possibly her) eyesight is not to be relied upon.

Truth is like a bullet—hard to dodge; but this correspondent has certainly succeeded admirably in eluding that virtue. The undersigned, as owner and manager, respectively, of the place in question, take the liberty to flatly contradict the statements made by this "Annoyed One." Your correspondent makes the assertion that ladies recently driving in North canon "have been surprised and annoyed by the unusual sight of a small house surrounded by beer kegs and disreputable-looking loafers." We will gladly refer to any of the many visitors in the North canon if they ever saw any such articles about this place. There has never been a keg of beer sold upon the premises to our knowledge.

To be brief we will state that we are not on city property; that one of us owns the land on which this alleged unsightly "small house" is located; that there never has been, nor will there be, the slightest danger of offense to the most modest of ladies or the most fastidious gentlemen who choose to make excursions in the North canon. We do sell refreshments, including beer by the bottle; and we are of the opinion that it saves a good many the trouble of buying a bottle of beer in your own Colorado Springs and carrying it up with them.

Many of the first ladies of the city are pleased to stop at this place for a refreshing and temperate beverage, while their gentlemen companions are not at all sorry to find a bottle of beer just off the ice. No loafers are allowed, neither are there any "disreputable characters." There is not an unsightly object about the house in question. It is a neat cottage with veranda in front, and in plain view from the driveway is a bed of cultivated flowers, which have been admired and spoken of by hundreds of passers-by.

In conclusion, we extend a cordial invitation to your correspondent to come up and see with his own eyes, and then perhaps we will not be misjudged by the public.

Signed JACOB MANNA, Owner of Property.

E. W. SCOTT, Manager.

Trials of an Author.

There came to a man who has had a success in literature which we should envy did we not all agree he deserves it, a lady who was neither young nor fair, but who had the assurance of youth in combination with the obstinacy of advancing years.

"I have decided," she said to him, "that I must earn my living by writing poems. I sent a poem to the Blank Magazine, and they returned it with a printed slip. Now, I want you to write to the editor, and tell him that he made a mistake."

It naturally seemed to the author that he had to deal with a humorist or a mad woman; but the lady was certainly in earnest and apparently sane. He endeavored to show her that it was not his business to interfere with the decisions of the editors of magazines, who might be supposed to know their own business. The lady insisted, however, and in the end he was forced to decline point blank to do what she asked. Thereupon she turned upon him and declared that he was one of those who endeavor to keep others out in order that they may have the field to themselves, and who are meanly jealous of other authors who are sure to eclipse them if they are but heard.

"It is all a ring," she declared with vehemence. "I have been told so before, and now I am sure of it. I can't make you do justice to me, but I can show you up."

Her method of "showing him up" has been to send letters of bitter invective to the papers, one of which fell into my hands. Of course nobody would print them but she perseveres, and in addition to this she sends to the luckless author, whose crime is that he did not make the editor of the Blank Magazine print the rhymes of an unknown woman, a letter once a week. Of course he burns them unopened, and it is not easy to see what satisfaction it can be to the woman to keep on with this sort of thing, but the fact remains that she does. The story is not of profound importance, but it throws a curious bit of a side light upon the life of the successful author of today.—Arlo Bates in Book Buyer.

Wanting and Getting.

It has been said that the reason so few people get what they want in this world is that they do not want it hard enough. There is profound truth at the bottom of this odd conceit. Earnest striving and perseverance are rare qualities. A little struggle, and then a falling off; a few faint efforts, and then despair—this is the usual story of attempts to "get anything," whether it be a physical, mental or spiritual good. But to long for a thing so strongly that for the sake of its attainment one can conquer obstacles, live down opposition, ignore discouragement and work persistently and through years of trial and obscurity toward the fulfillment of a hope—is not this the record of all grand achievements and the history of all purposeful lives?

Many more wishes might be realized if people were willing to pay this price for them. Anything worth having in this world is dear, including experience. Genius itself has been defined as only unlimited patience, or an endless capacity for hard work.

It was did of some celebrated general that he never knew when he was defeated. By and by he could not be defeated. A little of the same spirit infused into ordinary life work would make many a dream possible that now seems to the wistful dreamer as extravagant as the cloudiest castle in Spain.—Harper's Bazar.

The Improvised Pianist.

A few weeks ago a dancing party was given at one of the largest clubs in Vienna. The regular pianist did not turn up. A message came to say that he was ill. What was to be done? A porter ran out, hailed a cab and said to the driver:

"Drive me—faith, I don't know where."

"Why, what is it you want?"

"I want a piano player. Do you happen to know of one in the neighborhood?"

"I should think I did; in fact, close at hand. You needn't trouble to get into the cab."

"Where is he?"

"Right in front of you. I play the piano myself fairly well, and shall be glad to accommodate you."

Cabby got down from his box, took his seat at the instrument and kept the visitors dancing till break of day. What is more, he declined to accept any payment; he said he had come as an amateur and for the love of the thing. He considered himself highly honored to have been allowed to spend a night with "such grand company." Where but in Vienna could you hope to find such a sample of musical training, civility and disinterestedness among the cabbies?—Le Monde Artiste.

Shook the Deacon.

In the course of his sermon Rev. McLeod told the congregation that if any among them were asleep they had better wake up or they would miss hearing a good story. Much to the amusement of the congregation one old man left his seat, advanced a few steps up the aisle, grasped another old man by the shoulder, and, after giving him a sound shake, whispered in his ear sufficiently loud enough to be heard in all parts of the church: "Brother B.! Wake up! The elder is going to tell a story. If you would keep better hours Saturday nights you would be able to keep awake during church services." The unlooked for scene caused an audible titter in nearly every pew in the church, which in many cases had not entirely ceased when the benediction was pronounced.—Sun Prairie (Wis.) Countryman.

A cubic inch of many of the stones from which the palaces, churches and fine residences of Paris are built, contains hundreds of thousands of fossils, so that it may with truth be said that Paris, together with its pavements and quays, is composed entirely of the shells of the animals.

A REMARKABLE GROWTH.

West Colorado Springs is Coming to the Front Rapidly.

Three years ago it was a very barren and uninviting spot which people crossed upon their way to Colorado City and Manitou. There was no electric road whirling then along at a rapid rate of speed and there were no pleasant and attractive houses to greet their eyesight. But the scenery was something grand, and sufficiently grand to fully make up for any defects in West Colorado Springs itself as it was at that time. The same scenery is there to-day, and there is a great deal more besides to make the place attractive. Not only do the residents have a most inviting view of the semi-circle of mountains to the west, in which their homes are situated, but they have pleasant and convenient dwelling houses, well-kept avenues, and a bright future for their settlement.

During the past year the growth of this portion of the city has been remarkable. It is a growth which could only be realized in the west, and even in the west it is something quite out of the usual order of things. The place has peculiar advantages for increasing its population. Its situation is advantageous for the man who has his work in Manitou, Colorado City or Colorado Springs, while for the employes in the Midland shops it is a place for which they show their appreciation by helping greatly in increasing the population. These are in great part the officers and book-keepers employed in the shops, and the houses which they have built as their homes are the most attractive in the place. The other day a visitor to West Colorado Springs came upon one of its busy contractors hard at work upon the erection of his new home. It took but a short time to stir this worthy gentleman into conversation about the place. "The Midland employes," he said, "are helping West Colorado Springs a good deal. They are a nice class of people, and they come here because they know it is a place where their children can be kept away from bad surroundings. Here are eight houses," said he, wheeling about on one foot "that have been bought or built by the bookkeepers and bosses of the Midland shops during the past year; and they're all nice pleasant homes, too—the nicest in the place. This place has grown a great deal in the last year. There are forty new houses that I can count in sight now that were not here one year ago."

The greater part of the new houses in the place, and there are few that are not new, have been built to be sold again for profit, and most of them sell readily. The houses built in the last year comprise nearly all of the finer and more attractive ones of the place. Their costs range from about $1000 to $3000. None have cost more than $3500, and a fair estimate of the average cost of the 100 houses built there in the last year would be about $1,500. Probably $150,000 has been expended in West Colorado Springs building since one year ago.

That part of the city is soon to have a church. This will be the Second Presbyterian. The church association is composed of course of people west of Monument creek, and the First Presbyterian church has agreed to assist them. A small temporary building will be built at a cost of $1000, and with dimensions 48x28. This building will include but one room, but will be built in such a way that a large addition can be put on which will bring the cost of the church up to $4000 or $5000. This the church association hopes to be able to do in one or two years. The church at first will have a seating capacity of about 200. The Rev. C. H. DeLong of Monument will take the pastorate, and he is at present building a small two-story house for himself and family.

The old frame school building on Washington avenue is to be removed, and a four-room brick school building will probably take its place. The place is in great need of this new building, as the old one is much too small for present requirements.

The Ross brothers are building a new brick store building next to their present one on Colorado avenue, which is rented by Boles & Co., grocers. They will either rent this store or occupy it themselves and are thinking of building still another adjoining it.

Monthly Weather Record.

Weather record for June, 1891, taken near Husted, Colo., by E. P. Moon:

Maximum temperature, 91 on the 9th.

Minimum temperature, 37 on the 30th.

Mean temperature, 61.40.

Maximum daily mean temperature, 76.00 on the 29th.

Minimum daily mean temperature, 47.50 on the 18th.

Number clear days (strictly) 3; 21, 22 and 23.

Number fair days (light squalls on some), 24.

Number foggy or stormy days, 3.

Number days on which rain fell, 5.

Total precipitation, 1.65 inches.

Prevailing wind, south, 18 days.

Mean temperature 2.76 deg. lower than June, 1890, and precipitation 1.06 in. greater.

Policeman Wilson has been detailed to watch the parks at Cheyenne canon during the summer, and will be mounted. Officer Shelby takes Mr. Wilson's place on the night force and Tom Allen will have charge at the city hall. The ordinary hobos, both black and white, who get drunk and create disturbances, had better watch out for Officer Allen.

FAMOUS COOKS.

THE PRINCES OF THE FRENCH DINNER TABLE.

Recollections of a Paris Chef Regarding Some of His Confreres—The Emperor William's French Cooks — George's Theory of Gambetta—How One Served Alexander.

PARIS, June 14.—Let us review some of the noted French maitres d'hotel or chefs who, at the head of a large establishment, such as a nobleman's household, provide the sumptuous bills of fare so highly relished by the grandees of the earth—its kings and queens and princes—and especially their plenipotentiaries, who sometimes eat better and are greater epicures than their sovereign peers.

These renowned chefs—the vatels of their day—may never been heard of by the reader, in spite of their European reputation, but that comes of their peculiar subterraneous avocation, for they are well known to all who work before the kitchen ranges of lordly mansions, in the underground arcana of embassies and royal or imperial palaces. As culinary experts they are the princes of the table and they have but one object in life, that of upholding the goodly repute of the tables they are commissioned to provision.

The head cook in a large establishment is not exactly what most people usually think. Perhaps you may fancy him as a person clad in a white frock, with a white cap flourishing a ladle over some roaring fire, and continually pent up in his kitchen. If so, you are mistaken. The head cook in a house which boasts of its table is quite a personage, and one whom none durst offend. The master of the house has him in high esteem and shows him every kindness. Money is placed at his disposal with an unsparing hand. The bill of fare must always be exquisite, as the pleasure of the guest in every case redounds to the glory of the host. If he comply with these requirements, nothing more is asked of him. But outside cooking hours, when no longer engaged in artistically dressing the monumental dishes which are to figure on the dining-room table, our latter-day Vatel is quite the gentleman, with servants at his back and often an elegant house in town or a villa by the seashore or in the country.

If you saw him leaving the king's palace or the embassy, where he regulates the courses, you would take him for a grand seigneur or a diplomat.

But I must leave generalities and confine myself to those who are admittedly at the head of the army of head cooks, an army whose numbers, I am sorry to say, diminish daily. The reason of this diminution may be ascribed to the abnormal spread of riches, for what was formerly the privilege of a few is now a commonplace among the many; and as each private fortune loses in importance accordingly as the number of its heirs increases, so few may nowadays be found who can afford to spend $40,000 a year on their table. Epicures have perforce grown thrifty.

The pomp and glory of the dining room is a thing of the past, both here and elsewhere. Its last refuge is at royal and imperial courts, embassies, and the mansions of millionaires. There only may we yet hope to meet—near the kings of earth and the kings of finance—those genuine academicians of the spit, who are deserving the name and worthy the attention of the curious.

Those among the head cooks who may be looked upon as without compeers, come from the houses of the Rothschilds, where such men as Duglere, Guignard, Charles Latour and the like held regular culinary assizes and formed pupils after the manner of Raphael, Rubens and M. Cabanel. There were, in fact, two distinct schools of cookery whose merits still divide their partisans. If such important questions could be settled in a few words, I might say that the Duglere school was gorgeous and dazzling, while that of Guignard, though more quiet and modest in appearance, was perhaps more solid at bottom.

In the foremost rank of contemporary maitres d'hotel, or chefs, are Dubois and Bernard. They were the Emperor William's own cooks until their master decided to out-German the Germans when he decreed, in 1888, that for the future the bills of fare at the imperial table should be drawn up in German instead of French.

This proceeding showed more folly than patriotism, for French is the language of the "cuisine" all the world over, just as France is "par excellence" the birthplace of cooks. Ever since the time of Frederick the Great, who had too great a regard for his constitution to allow it to be spoiled by German cookery, there have been a succession of French cooks at Potsdam. Dubois and Bernard were collaborators, and their two names are as inseparably connected with the imperial kitchen as those of Duvert and Lansame in the cooking of dramatic works. They are Frenchmen, both. All cooks, I repeat, are French. Frenchmen are gifted, not with a genius for colonization, but for cookery. Dubois, who a short time before parted with Bernard, on account of increasing ill health, may be looked upon as a grand master of the cooks of our time. Nor is he a first-comer by any means. He entered the service of the royal family of Prussia as far back as January, 1865. He is the litterateur and analyst, both shrewd and delicate of the corporation. His first work, "La Cuisine Classique," appeared in 1856, and was written in conjunction with Emile Bernard, his colleague in the management of the imperial kitchen. He became eventually the sole proprietor of this work, and published afterwards, without the assistance of his friend, a series of volumes on his favorite theme, to-wit: "La Cuisine Artistique," "La Cuisine de Tous Pays," "Grand Livre du Patissier" and two books for the people, entitled "L'Ecole des Cuisinieres" and "La Nouvelle Cuisine Bourgeoise," all of which have run through numerous editions. His treatment of the subject is deserving of the highest encomium. "La Cuisine Artistique," brought out by Dentu, is a monumental work and contains first-class engravings. Even a cursory perusal of this imposing treatise will convince the reader, however foreign he may be to questions bearing on the culinary art, that it contains any number of new views and recommendations of the highest value. It may be regarded as a perfect encyclopaedia of cookery and the book par excellence for the pantry.

Georges, as he is called, and whose full patronymic is Georges Bourzou, filled the post of head cook to Prince Orloff, in Paris, for upwards of twenty years. He is recognized as a master by all his confreres. Prince Orloff, on the other hand, is the grand seigneur above all others: his liberality and munificence while embassador in the French capital were proverbial. To-day Prince Orloff is in Germany, and his cook has remained in Paris; this may be accounted for on diplomatic grounds. The prince rarely ordered one kind of dinner rather than another, his rule being to have a tip-top table at every meal. He spent for this upwards of $4000 a month. One day, however, he summoned Georges in order to give him full recommendations about Gambetta, who was to be his guest. The chef was mute with admiration, for never, on any previous occasion had the embassador displayed such warmth in telling him that he must prove his ability by something unprecedented.

"Yesterday," said the prince, "I dined with Gambetta at the British embassy. I sat by his side and soon discovered that he was fastidious and discriminating in the choice of his food. So, look out, Georges, I have invited him on such a day. You must surpass yourself, indeed you must."

Georges has a theory that the death of Gambetta was a fatal stroke to the higher sort of French cookery. Gambetta, he avers, was a man who understood the value of receptions, and who, had he lived, would have revived the dinners and fetes of the Tuileries. He would have given grand banquets, grander even than those which made such a noise round the name of good Trompette, and under cover of the impetus afforded the science of good eating, they, the old cooks, might have trained younger pupils and made future masters after the manner of Duglere and Charles Latour at the Rothschilds. But Gambetta was no more, and with him vanished the last hopes of a gastronomic renaissance.

As I have mentioned his name, I will here say a few words in favor of good-natured Trompette, not that as he deserves to rank third in the list of famous French cooks, for he has neither the value nor the skill of Dubois and Georges or those that follow, but because his name turns up under my pen and that the excellent fellow has over his confreres the advantage of age. Trompette is now fully 75 years old. He lives in retirement on the banks of the Indre, at a village called Artannes, in the department of Indre-et-Loire. His small white house is reflected in the waters of the river and stands by the side of a mill. In the long winter evenings he delights his neighbors with a recital of the great events that took place at the Palais Bourbon, when he was Gambetta's "chef," and so mercilessly quizzed on that account, poor fellow! His name of Trompette gave rise to no end of quibbles and banter, and the caricatures levelled through him at his master were countless. The good people of Artannes have bought up a large number and show them sometimes to Madame Trompette, which puts her at once in a stew. Ah! Madame Trompette, had the reporters thought of it, what would they have not said and written about you also! Madame Trompette is a person about 5 feet high, who, though of small stature, carries it with a high-hand over her husband and the entire kitchen at the Palais Bourbon. She is a regular "cantiniere" in manners and appearance. The awkward scullion had to keep a sharp lookout for she had a ready hand, and was always in a tantrum. She went and came, like a lioness in a cage, with a sharp eye for operations going on, while her husband meekly chopped the parsley, tasted the sauces, or peppered and salted his concoctions. The worthy dame with her "nez en trompette" or up-turned nose, now attends to her husband's rheumatisms at Artannes. It is generally thought that Trompette was still at the head of Gambetta's kitchen when the great leader died. This is a mistake. As soon as he fell with his ministry, Gambetta summoned the veteran chef and said to him: "Trompette, I am well satisfied with your faithful services, but I must now do without them. My fortune proven [illegible] up the same style of house as the Palais Bourbon," and he walked away. Trompette reflected that he was growing old and needed rest. He left for Artannes to spend the remainder of his days with his own hand sowing cabbages, at no great distance from the chateau de la Touraine, where he had long been in service before entering the house of the Duc de Noailles, when he went over to the pro-consul of the republic.

Pierre Cubat now lives in retirement at Alet-les-Bains in the department of the Aude, with a small fortune amassed by cooking first for the Empress of Russia and then for the Emperor Alexander II. in his hunting excursions, grand maneuvers, or at Livadia. But nobody believes that he has retired for good. A pupil of Duglere and Charles Latour, he has in succession presided over the kitchen ranges of the Comte de Ferzen, one of the most noted epicures in Russia, those of the Grand Duchess Maria, of Prince Bariatinsky, and finally at the court of the czar.

The empress held her cook in high esteem. Cubat quitted the service of the czarina only at her death. Thereupon he entered the service of the czar to cook for him specially when on a journey. This was working under difficulties. Fancy a "chef" called upon to perform his duties under the following circumstances: The marshal of the palace informs the head of the kitchen that the emperor will start on a hunting excursion early the next day.

"Where to?" inquired Cubat.

"Can't say until the last moment arrives. You shall know to-morrow."

The emperor's movements were shrouded in mystery. None knew where the meet was to take place till they were about to set out.

The next morning, with six feet of snow on the ground, horses and sledges conveyed the head cook to the place appointed by the marshal of the palaces. The cook on arriving, unpacked his portable stoves, dug out for himself and assistants a place of shelter in the snow, installed a flying camp and prepared, as if cosily located on the Boulevard des Italiens, one of those dainty bills of fare in the French style to which the czar is so partial. Tender, fat pullets, early vegetables and fruits, brought with great care from the most distant parts of the world, were displayed, while the hunting party rode down the game over the snow. An hour before breakfast somebody came to tell the chef that the table, instead of being laid for twenty-five persons, was to include ninety covers. Our modern Vatel, ever on the alert, was equal to the emergency. He disposed his batteries in such a way that the emperor never had cause to complain.

The emperor would sometimes compliment his cook on a leg of mutton or a dish of potatoes. At other times he would challenge the chef in the Russian vernacular, and express doubts as to the superiority of French cuisine. He would call for Russian dishes; but as he only half relished them, the emperor never failed to come round, saying: "Cubat, you must always dress my food after Paris fashion; decidedly, I prefer it."

At Livadia the emperor took a walk every morning, would sometimes stop to chat with Cubat's eldest son, a boy of seven. The little fellow after saluting the czar in military fashion, went to work again raising small mounds of earth, which the czar, as he came along, kicked over with his foot. Fancy the autocrat of all the Russias confabulating with the brat of his head cook. The next year this child from a window saw the emperor blown to pieces and his mangled body drop lifeless to the ground. He was among the first to run to the winter palace and announce the horrible tragedy.

Cubat received so much a head to [illegible] the emperor's cooking. His cuisine was a triumph of the culinary art. A misunderstanding, which arose between him and an Italian named Ingano, who now manages the imperial household of Alexander III., induced Cubat to resign. Quarrels between France and Italy arise in the kitchen as well as in politics.

Melchior Pattard is the cook of Prince d'Ostensacken, the Russian ambassador at the Bavarian court. This one beats anything. Dubois is a writer, who studies, analyses and depicts cookery; he has the thoughtful brow of an author. Georges offers the outward aspect of a bon bourgeois. Cubat is more elegant; he looks like a country landlord. But Pattard is the tip-top gentleman. Condescending and no fool by any means, this young disciple of Brillat Savarin may be met on the Boulevard when he has the leisure to escape from his pots and kettles at Munich, and you might take him for Beau Brummel come to life again. He has his rooms in Paris at the Grand hotel, on the first or second story. At Munich he owns a delightful house, most tastefully decorated, and full of articles of virtu. He travels first class, in a sleeping car, has a valet, horses and private carriage, and with all this evinces a demeanor both elegant and unaffected, coupled with a gentleness of address, a choice of expressions in the purest Parisian that no one would dream of discovering a "chef" in this altogether charming young man. Pattard was in part educated at the Lycee of Lyons. His father, who was a major-domo at Nice, brought him up with great care to make a distinguished hotel keeper. He, however, ran away when 15 years of age to try his skill in the cookery line. First a pupil in England at the Rothschilds, next in Russia, he became a master at the house of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and finally at that of the Comte d'Ostensacken at Munich.

JOSEPH DUGNIOL,
Ex-"Chef" of the Vanderbilt Kitchen.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

A Population Without Morals, Manners or Industry—Father Damien's Work—Leper Governors of a Leprous Folk—Strange Absence of Crime.

THE LAZARETTO.

Continued.

UPOLU, Samoan Islands, January, 1890.—The lepers, cast out from society, and progressively deprived of employment, swiftly de-civilized. "Aole Kanawai ma Keia Wahi"—"there is no law in the place"—was their word of salutation to new-comers; cards, dancing and debauchery were the diversions; the women served as prostitutes, the children as drudges; the dying were callously uncared for; heathenism revived; okolehau was brewed, and in their orgies the disfigured sick ran naked by the sea. This is Damien's picture; these traits were viewed through the varnish of missionary spectacles; but they seem all true to the human character in that unnatural and gloomy situation, nor is there one that need surprise a student of his fellow men. What may, indeed, surprise him—and what Damien, true to the clerical prevention, neglected to commemorate—is the lack of crime. Since 1865, the year of the fencing, blood has been shed but once within the precinct; and the chief difficulty felt by successive rulers has been one inevitable in a colony of paupers—that of administration.

There has been but one chief luna (or overseer) from the first—Mr. Meyer, a man of sagacity and force of character. But Mr. Meyer dwells in his own house on the top of the pali; comes to the settlement only at fixed intervals or upon some emergency, and even then approaches it with precautions which I could not but admire, and to which, in all likelihood, he owes his long immunity from the disease. He may thus be rather regarded as a visiting inspector, and the sub-luna, resident among the lepers and most frequently a leper himself, is the proper ruler of Kalawao. No less than ten persons have held this post in little more than twenty years—a fact which gives a measure at once of the difficulty of the office and the brevity of leper life.

The first was a Frenchman of the name of Lepart, a capable, high-spirited man; he was calumniated to the government, justified himself and resigned. A British officer of the name of Walsh succeeded, soon died, and on his death-bed prayed to have the office continued to his wife. As this lady suffered from some deficiency of sight and spoke no Hawaiian, there was conjoined with her an old ship captain, "a rough, honest, bawling good fellow," as ignorant of Hawaiian as herself. This unpromising ministry fell at last, not by its own weakness, but the fault of others. The board of health was already given a ration of butcher's meat, so many pounds a week to every patient; and the minister of the interior, alarmed at the growing expense, issued an order limiting the number of cattle to be slaughtered. The figures were inconsistent; Mrs. Walsh quite properly obeyed the last command; the ration was in consequence reduced, and the lepers, under the lead of an able half white, took out more cattle and killed them for themselves. A ship with police was dispatched from Honolulu to quell this horrid rising; the half white was imprisoned, and Mrs. Walsh and the skipper removed. A full-blood Hawaiian, who had been captain of the King's guard, was chosen to succeed. He was a good man, a very bad luna; stood in fear of every one; always supposed he should be "prayed to death," and did, in fact, whether from the result of enchantments or the fear of them, die within the year. The next appointment was equally daring and successful. The ablest man in the lazaretto, the half white who had killed the cattle, was installed as ruler—from the prison to the throne. He was one of those who must either rule or rebel, and as soon as he held the chief place and till death removed him the settlement was quiet.

Another half white followed, the famous Billy Ragsdale, who has left a broad mark on the traditions of the colony. They tell that he sat in his porch and suitors approached him on their knees; that he sent his glove to the store or the butchers for a token, and that Mrs. Ragsdale went to church on Sunday with two boys bearing her train and a third holding her umbrella. Mr. Meyer, I am aware, denies these scandals; he might have been the last to hear of them, had they existed, and man, though he delights in making myths, is usually inspired by some original in fact. That Ragsdale was arrogant is, besides, undoubted; for his arrogance came near plunging the settlement in war. Hawaiians readily obey a half white, still more readily a man of chiefly caste. Now there lived in the settlement, in Ragsdale's day, a brother of Queen Emma, Prince Peter Kaiu. Of a sudden Mr. Meyer received by a messenger coming breathless up the pali a curt, civil, menacing note from Prince Peter. If Ragsdale were going on in this way—the way not specified—Prince Peter would show him which had the most friends in the settlement. Some minutes later a second note came from Ragsdale, breathing wrath and consternation, but not more explicit than the first. Mr. Meyer put a bottle of claret in his pocket, hastened down the cliff, and came to the house of the prince. A crowd of men surrounded it, the friends referred to, or their van; it seems not known if they were armed, but their looks were martial. Prince Peter himself, although incensed, proved malleable in debate, owned it was disgraceful for the two best-educated men in Kalawao to quarrel, and consented to leave his friends behind and go alone with Mr. Meyer to the luna's. Ragsdale lived in a grass house on the foreland; it was garrisoned by some score of men with guns, axes, shovels, and fish spears. Ragsdale himself was on the watch, but the sight of the two men coming empty handed made him ashamed of his preparations and he received them civilly. A conversation followed; some misunderstandings were explained away; an apology handsomely offered by Ragsdale was handsomely accepted by the prince; the bottle of claret was drunk in company and the friends on either side disbanded. Thus ended the alarm of war, and the opponents continued in a serviceable alliance until death divided them.

It was in the reign of Ragsdale that Father Damien arrived, May, '73. He draws no very favorable picture of the society that paid homage to King Billy; but the reign was efficient, and save for the episode of Prince Peter, quiet. So much could not be said for that of his critic and successor, Damien himself, whose term of office served only to publish the weakness of a noble man. He was rough in his ways and he had no control; authority was relaxed, the luna's life was threatened, and he was soon eager to resign. Two more conclude the list: Mr. Strahan, who was still alive at the time of my visit, and Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson, who still holds the reins of office.

Mr. Strahan, born of Scottish parents in Philadelphia, ran away to sea in a whaler and deserted in Tahiti. He learned carpentering, coopering and seamanship, sailed mate in ships, made copra in the Palmyras, worked on the guano islands, and led in all ways the career of the South Sea adventurer. For two years he lived in Easter island, the isle of nameless gods and forgotten deities. A mysterious sickness, brought from the mainland by labor slaves, struck and prostrated the population. Mr. Strahan was seen sometimes alone to go out fishing, and he made with his own hands a barrow to convey the corpses to the grave, and crutches on which the native clergyman might accompany the funerals. "That was my best time," said the old gentleman, regretfully. At last, when he was mate of a schooner, he chanced one day to be shaving, as I have received the story in the cabin. "Good God, Strahan!" cried the captain, "you have cut off a piece of your ear." He had cut off a piece of his ear and did not know it; the plague, long latent in his blood, was now declared, and the wanderer found a home in Kalawao. As a luna he did well, reducing at once the previous discontents. He claims to have introduced coffee shops, sewing machines musical instruments—"I wanted to put some life in the thing," says he—and the system of medals by which the drawing of double rations was at length prevented. Some of his claims are called in question. It is said he must certainly be under illusion as to sewing machines and the musical instruments; but all agree as to the efficiency of his administration. His worst trouble arose by accident, and depicts well the jealous suspicion and the vain and passing agitations of a pauperized society. From a chance boat he purchased a load of native food, which (as it had not been made expressly for the settlement) was packed in bundles larger than the regulation size. These he set his assistants to break up and weigh out afresh. Word of it got abroad; it was rumored that Strahan was secretly diminishing the rations; and he was suddenly surrounded as he rode by some fifty or a hundred horsemen menacing his life. "I sat right in my saddle like this. Says I: 'You may kill me; I'll be the sooner through with this leprosy. Why don't you do it?' I says. 'Barking dogs don't bite.' I was a hard old coon," added the ex-luna. In the progress of the disease blindness at last unfitted him for further duty, and he now dwells in a cottage by the hospital, delighting to receive visitors, to recall his varied experiences, and to recite his poetry. "It's doggerel, that's what it is," he says. "I'm not an educated man, but the idea's there. You see," he adds, "I've got nothing to do but to sit here and think." The surroundings of his latter life have lent a color to these musings, as he awaits death in this clean cottage, sightless; after so many joyous and so many rude adventures, so much ploughing the sea, so much frequentation of fair islands, one subject inspires and occupies his verse; he will speak to you gladly of old comrades or old days of pleasure and peril; but when he takes his pen in hand it is to treat, with womanly tenderness, of the child that is a leper.

One incident remains—that of the murder. The Kapiolani Home was founded in Oahu for clean children born within the precinct, and Mr. Meyer was instructed to obtain the consent of the parents. It was given (to their honor be it said) by all, and the condition made, that one of the parents should accompany each child upon a visit of inspection, was naturally granted. There was an old leper in the settlement, a widower, with a leper son and two clean daughters, children. He was himself too far advanced to be allowed beyond the precinct, and he asked and obtained leave for his son to accompany the children in his place. The steamer came late, about 8 at night, and the children and their friends were bundled on board with extreme, perhaps indecent haste. The harbor master came, breathing hurry, to a shed after the baggage, and found the old man sitting in despair upon his children's trunk. He bid him rise; was unanswered, possibly unheard; and roughly plucked the trunk from below the sitter. In a moment, and for the only time in the story of the lazaretto, savage instinct woke; a knife was drawn, the harbor master was slain, and before the pitiable homicide could be disarmed two more were wounded. Even justice feared to approach the settlement; the trial was held at a safe distance, on the island of Lanai, and the criminal sentenced to ten years in prison. Outside, the tale was used to infamous purpose, and, whether from political intrigue or in the wantonness of sentimentalism, magnified as a case of inhumanity to lepers.

The murder stands alone, as I have said, in the criminal annals of Kalawao. Brewing okolehau or potato spirit is the common offence, and occurs, or is discovered, about once in the two years; there have been besides a burglary or two, and occasional assaults, always about women. For even here, in the anteroom of the grave, and among so marred a company, the ancient forces of humanity prevail. And from Ragsdale and Prince Peter, when the collision of their vanities embroiled the foreland, the partisans who gathered at the cry filled with the ineradicable human readiness to shed blood upon a public difference; the horsemen who surrounded Strahan, calling for his life; Strahan himself, when he sat in the saddle and defied them; and the men who brawled, and the poor pair for whom they quarrelled—all were lepers, maimed, defeatured, seated by an open grave. Yet upon this sheaf of anecdotes the influence of pauperism is plainly to be traced, while they might all be told and understood, and leprosy not mentioned. Our normal forces, our whole limbs, even that expectation of days which we collate from actuarial tables—it seems there is nothing of which we may not be deprived, and still retain the gusto of existence. But perhaps mankind have scarce yet learned how mechanical, how involuntary, how fatal, or (if the reader pleases) how divine is their immixture in the interests and the affairs of life.

Such is the story, such the Newgate calendar, of this scarce paralleled society, where all are lepers, stripped of their lands and families, prisoners without offense, sick unto death, already dead in law, and denied that chief regulator and moderator of men's lives, a daily task; where so many have besides been caught like bandits, lurking armed in woods, resisting to the blood, hauled in with violence; scarce sooner taken than tamed. They claimed to be outside the law; it seems they were men that did not want it, and without judges and police could do better than ourselves surrounded with protection and restraint.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

ADAM FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

Mr. James E. Cooper Assumes Charge of the Big Show.

With characteristic enterprise the management of the Forepaugh shows announces the coming of that vast establishment, and the announcement conveys the impression that something extraordinary in magnitude and merit may be expected. When the veteran Forepaugh realized that his earthly career was ending, his one thought and wish was the perpetuation of the name he had spent so many years in building up, and the preservation of the enormous show properties that it represented. Of all men, there was but one whose experience, wealth and integrity made him available to assume charge of the show, and that was James E. Cooper. Though loth to emerge from his retirement and eminent social surroundings to re-enter that most active of avocations, the ownership and management of a great tented exhibition, Mr. Cooper could not refuse the wish of his dying friend, and so he took charge of the shows and the name of Forepaugh. While preserving all the material features of the Forepaugh shows of old, he has made many additions thereto, and many innovations in respect to its conduct. Among those which would most attract public attention are the rules respecting the tone of the shows, which has been brought up to the highest possible pitch. The seats are absolutely reserved for the audience, and no peddling is permitted. Neatness and politeness are exacted from all employes, and there is an apparent disregard for expense in not only making the audience comfortable, but in entertaining them with the very best arenic attractions money may secure throughout the world. And when it is also known that the tents are absolutely sun and water proof, it seems as if nothing could prevent the attendance from being fully equal to the capacity beneath the canvas. This great show will pitch its city of tents in Colorado Springs on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

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BROADMOOR CASINO

The New Casino Now Ready for the Use of Guests.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

Details of the Plans and Work of the Broadmoor Company—What Has Been Accomplished in Three Months by Enterprise.

At Broadmoor there is music, dancing, refreshment, luxurious ease. The Casino is open to-day, with all that the words imply. For years the people who have arrived at Colorado Springs have said: "All that the place lacks to make it perfection is a casino." Through the enterprise of a company composed of our own citizens we have the casino to-day, as handsome, as splendidly equipped, and managed as any in Europe, and surpassing anything in the United States.

For years the name, "Broadmoor," has been a familiar word in the ears of people in this county, but it has been synonymous with the rich products of the dairy, and the cereals of Colorado; or if by chance a visit was paid the locality so named, it has been to admire the magnificent acres of that splendid estate. The name will have a very different meaning hereafter, for it will be synonymous with pleasure and beauty. Some time since a company was formed with the avowed purpose of creating out of a portion of this place a pleasure resort that would attract and hold the many visitors who each year flock to Colorado Springs and Manitou. At the head of this company is Count James Pourtales, a German nobleman, but long a resident of Colorado; Mr. W. J. Willcox of Philadelphia and a long-time resident of Colorado, and Mr. Duncan Chisholm of Scotland.

The land selected was at the foot of Cheyenne mountain, on a mesa that gradually rises from the Fountain valley to the side of the mighty pile of rocks. The spot is most sightly, commanding a view of the prairies for miles, the Fountain valley, the mountain range and Colorado Springs. A lovelier view does not exist in this part of Colorado. The first thing that the company did was to build a large lake, covering about twenty acres, and the next was to construct a system of water works. Water was brought in iron pipes from Cheyenne creek, a magnificent mountain stream. The cost has been about $60,000 and the lake is filled to-day with clear, cold water, while plenty flows over the land to supply every portion of it for irrigation and domestic use. The next step was to plat a tract of the land, some 500 acres, into a townsite with streets, alleys, blocks and lots. At the extreme west end of this was reserved a park for the Casino. Ten thousand trees of nearly every variety have been planted throughout the tract and a few short years will make it a perfect grove. However, it was not until March last that any active building was begun and the plans of Count Pourtales and his associates began to be developed. In the three short months that have intervened almost wonders have been worked, and one who visits the spot to-day can almost believe in magic. An army of workmen have transformed the barren bit of land into a busy village, but a village of casinos, clubs, pavilions and cottages.

The most common way to visit Broadmoor will be by the electric cars, the lines of which wind through the streets of the new town and up to the very gates of the Casino. The cars enter the Broadmoor land nearly a mile from the Casino. As one rides up the last long stretch of track a splendid sight is presented. On the left is the new home of the Country club. It is a pretty cottage in a modern style and is owned by a club of Colorado Springs gentlemen. It will probably be completed during the coming week and will be fully described when occupied, although it is a private affair in every way. Just across the street from the Country club is the lodge of the Broadmoor Gun club, properly enclosed with traps, etc. Near by are the cricket grounds, tennis courts, polo grounds, ball grounds, etc., and it is proposed to have golf and all outdoor sports. On the right are a number of very pretty cottages in the course of construction, at least one of which is of especially pleasing architecture.

One leaves the cars at the gates of the Casino park, a very considerable body of land reserved for park purposes. From the very gates up to the Casino the land is laid off into a series of terraces with gravelled drives, green lawns and flower beds. Across the face of one the terraces is the word "Broadmoor" in letters of flowers, while in front of the Casino is a coronet of the same. In the middle of the park is a band stand, while seats are strewn about profusely. To the right of this is a large pavilion intended for the general public not holding cards of admission to the Casino. It is 125 feet long by 40 deep and is painted white, as are also the chairs, tables and benches. The centre portion is a dancing floor of hard wood, forty feet square. Seats are arranged for 150 persons, who can be served with lunch or light temperance drinks. At one side is a lunch counter and kitchen and Mr. E. F. Clark, well known as a caterer throughout Colorado, has charge, a guarantee that everything will be of the best. Mr. J. W. D. Stovell has a branch of his curiosity store in one corner, well stocked with curios and pictures. He will have all the best views of Cheyenne mountain and the Casino for sale.

After leaving the pavilion one passes a little artificial lake with a fountain playing in the center. Over to the left is the "Swiss" cottage, occupied by the members of the orchestra and other employes of the establishment. It is a very considerable building and just completed. Not far from that is being erected a large stable for the use of guests who drive to the resort. It will have accommodation ample to take care of the horses of all who prefer to come in that way. Near by is the building for the electric light plant. This plant has just been put in at a cost of $20,000. It is of the Edison make, a 55-horse power dynamo. It supplies 50 arc and 500 incandescent lights, and at night the grounds and buildings at Broadmoor are made brilliant.

At last one stands in front of the Casino, on the east bank of Cheyenne lake. Although it is not an expensive affair, the cost having been but $50,000, one cannot but feel impressed. The style is colonial with heavy ionic columns and broad piazzas extending about the entire place. Lindley Johnson of Philadelphia was the architect and W. F. Douglas of this city superintended the work. The entire building is 270 feet long and has a general width of about 40 feet. Gillis Bros. & Walsh of this city were the builders, and they deserve credit for having accomplished such a complete work in so short a time.

Ascending the broad steps a hall porter in uniform throws open the door of the main entrance. This is a magnificent vestibule, and is occupied in part as an office and general reception room. The wood work and walls are in green and buff, and like all the rooms in the building the floor is of oiled hard wood. Upon the walls are antlers, bison heads and other trophies of the chase.

To the left of the entrance is the billiard room and smoking room. It is complete in every respect, containing a Brunswick & Balke billiard and a pool table, each of the standard make. There are plenty of upholstered seats for those watching the games.

At the south end of the building are a number of card rooms, splendidly furnished with tables, easy chairs for whist and kindred games. Opening out from these and also reached from the billiard room by a hallway is the barroom. This important adjunct of a casino is small but very complete, and is sufficiently removed from the other portions of the place to render it entirely unobjectionable. The bar and counter are of polished oak, and all of the glass ware in use is of the best. The best of liquors will be served in every style. Mr. W. B. Kirby, an experienced man, is in charge of the bar. At the side of this room is a store house filled with wines and liquors in large quantities.

Leaving the main hall to the right the visitor passes a most attractive little cozy corner at one side. Around its sides are seats matching the rest of the woodwork, and covered with tasteful silk cushions. A low railing separates it from the hall, and the fireplace at one side will make it a delightful spot on cold winter nights. This is on the left-hand side as you pass from the great hallway into the ladies' toilet room, where a maid will be in charge ready to render all assistance necessary.

Coming again into the main hall and entering the passage to the culinary department, a small coat room is passed which will be presided over by a page pompous in the possession of a uniform. On the left-hand side of the passageway is a large coal room and a short distance beyond is a good-sized kitchen. This is fitted up in a most complete manner, and all modern improvements and all the latest achievements of the science of the culinary department are here to lend assistance to Chef Emile Hertzog, formerly of Delmonico's and the Hoffman house, New York city, and the baker, Henry Born, of the Brunswick hotel, New York. The assistant steward is W. A. Collins. There is a space allotted to the bake shop, and one for the servants' dining hall. Large ranges line one side. These were made by Bramhall, Deane & Co., makers of famous French ranges. Coppers bright with the energetic rubbing of the servants stand about in neat rows, and are the product of the Cosmopolitan Range company. Adjoining the kitchen is the butcher's shop, lined with shelves and hooks for the meat, and opening into this is a refrigerator which would delight the eyes of the most fastidious butcher. Here hang meats of all kinds ready for the healthy appetites of those fresh from rowing on the lake, playing tennis in the courts in the park, trying their skill at the targets of the gun club, or riding in the mountains or on the plains.

Above the main hallway and reached by a broad imposing staircase of solid oak, is the dancing hall. A more attractive dancing hall has never been built in the west. On summer nights the windows will be flung open and the delightful music of the Hungarian orchestra will float out to the boaters on the lake. On a moonlight night the scene will be a most impressive one. The front windows of the hall with their broad panes of clear glass will furnish a view of the plains over the broad veranda, while below and near at hand will be the lights of this city rivaling the brilliancy of the stars. On the north side of this hall is one of the most ornamental features of the building, a large fireplace framed in lava stone in a way that is most picturesque and attractive. This hall is 60x40 feet. The floor is of polished maple, while around the sides is stucco work—rough pebbles stuck in buff plaster—to a height of a few feet where oiled wood work continues to the ceiling which is colored buff. Under the electric lights the effect is beautiful. To the right of the dancing hall is the dining hall which can seat 125 people at its tables. Here is also an attractive fireplace. The front windows of the hall open on to the veranda while those in the rear look out over the rear veranda to the lake, with which they are nearly on a level. The tables are decorated with palms and potted plants and the polished Baccarat glassware, the shining hardwood floor, the solid silver, the Dresden China in handsome patterns, the linen all of the same pattern, make the place an attractive one. Leading from this dining hall is a narrow passage way by which two small private dining apartments, each accommodating eight people, are reached. These are in the north corners of the building and their windows look out to all points of the country over the surrounding veranda. Between them and the main dining hall are the pantries and serving rooms. Upon the west veranda are a number of tables separated by screens and potted plants which furnish delightful nooks for a quiet outdoor lunch.

Upon the south of the ball room is the general reading, writing and lounging room. It is handsomely furnished, like all the others, with tables, easy chairs, lounges, etc. The coloring is green and red. Upon the tables are all the late publications.

The ladies' parlor is in the extreme south end and is the most elegantly furnished room in the building. Rich rugs are upon the floor, bright covers on the tables, while willow chairs and easy divans fill every available spot.

In so far as possible everything about the Casino has been supplied by our home people. Fairley Bros. supplied the furniture, which was made by special order; all linen, tapestries, carpets, etc., were sold by Giddings Bros. & Bentrand. Albert Matthews supplied the chinaware and crockery.

In charge of the casino is Mr. W. A. Kelly, late of the Lotus club of New York, a very experienced man, and who evidently knows what is required in such a place. Mr. Kelly has only experienced men about him, and with the exception of a ladies' maid only male employes will be about the building. The pages will be in uniform and all servants in livery. In fact not a point is being left undone that will give elegance, convenience and comfort to the guests.

A general admission fee of 25 cents upon concert days will be charged at the Casino gates. As is the universal custom with all casinos and clubs in Europe and America, the Broadmoor Casino club (for certain considerations) will admit all members of the first class clubs of the country, as well as all of its own members. The pleasures of the pavilion, the boating, the fishing, the tennis courts, will be open as well to the members of the Casino club as to all other guests who are admitted within the grounds. This admission fee is a nominal one, as at Newport and other eastern resorts where casinos are in operation a much larger fee is usually charged.

The people of Colorado Springs have reason to be proud of their casino, and to thank the enterprising gentlemen who have supplied it. The credit is largely due Count Pourtales, the president of the company. It has been his idea, his scheme for several years, and he has now been able to gratify it. The plans have been largely his and he has given personal attention to every detail. Count Pourtales, however, has found an able and efficient second to his work in Mr. Willcox, the secretary of the company, and Mr. Duncan Chisholm, the general manager. There is not a citizen of Colorado Springs but wishes the enterprise well, and all believe that it will be successful. To the beautiful suburb of Broadmoor will be attracted every visitor to this portion of the country. To its attractive and lovely place will be drawn people of wealth and culture, splendid homes will spring up and a very considerable community will be formed in a short time. A general prosperity will follow that will be felt by this city, and no doubt many of our citizens will be the first to secure properties in the new town that they may be the first to realize the prosperity. None of the surrounding pleasure resorts need feel envious of Broadmoor. It does not enter into competition with them but supplies a long felt want for the Colorado resorts as does the Mineral Palace for Pueblo. The development of a pleasure resort in one way is good for it all. The future of Colorado Springs, Manitou, Cascade, Broadmoor and the Pike's Peak region are so interwoven that they must stand or fall together, and the prosperity of one means the prosperity of all.

SELLS BROS.' SHOWS.

Many Kinds of Magnificent, Novel and Varied Entertainment.

There are three shows of the first magnitude in America, one of which is represented by the Sells brothers, and in no essential respect as regards genuine merit and enterprise are they to be assigned second place, while in many features of originality and genuine excellence they lead. This is the twentieth continuous year of their experience in the show business; a longer period than any others can boast of, and in all that time they have proved able, honorable, progressive, successful and popular caterers to the millions of amusement lovers. Their varied exhibitions this season include the only wild Moorish caravan and spectacular pilgrimage to Mecca, regal Roman hippodrome, triple circuses, elevated stages, performing herds, tropical aquarium, aviary, royal Japanese troupe, monster menagerie, Arabian Nights entertainment, and splendid street parade. Among the many rare and attractive features exclusively presented by them will be found Cyrene, the emotional Spanish dancer, who has everywhere created a furore; the only pair of living giant hippopotami; the remarkable hairless horse; a pair of Liliputian cattle, and a whole flock of ostriches. There are also scores of the most eminent equestrians, male and female jockeys, bareback riders, and aerial and other performers, and altogether a programme, not only stupendous, but most exciting, select and refined in character, all of which will be faithfully presented in Colorado Springs on July 6.

Mr. Mellen's Sermon.

The sermon preached in the First Baptist church Sunday evening was in the denominational series, and was delivered by the Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, on the subject, "Why I am a Unitarian."

He was a Unitarian, he said, first, because he was born one, and coming to manhood he was drawn to that denomination by the freedom and buoyancy of its doctrine. The speaker believes that there is much more harmony of spirit and harmony of thought among Unitarians than among the members of any other denomination; that Unitarianism appeals to the noblest human faculties; that it very seldom and very slightly appeals to fear. He is a Unitarian because he believes it to be the teaching of the Bible.

Successful Burglars.

On Sunday night the house of Judge L. Williams at 414 East Pike's Peak avenue was entered by burglars and jewelry and valuables to the extent of $500 worth were taken. The night before Judge and Mrs. Williams left on a short journey and left the house in charge of Miss Williams and another young lady companion. On the night of the robbery the two young ladies carefully closed the house, and went out to attend evening service. Upon their return they discovered that they had neglected to close one of the bedroom windows, and through this the burglars had entered, thrown open the windows of the house to make good their escape in case of surprise, and quickly ransacked the rooms. Among the valuables taken were diamonds, a gold watch and opera glasses. The burglars left all the silver of the household, and a large amount of jewelry which was in the bureau drawers.

The funeral of Miss Lizzie Allen, the young lady who so heroically lost her life at Manitou Saturday evening, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Christian church of this city. There was a large attendance of the friends of the young lady, and no doubt many who did not know her would have been glad to honor such heroism with their presence had they known of the hour for the service.

The members of the Prospect Lake company are considering a proposition to buy a steam launch. They have an offer of a very good boat owned by Mr. E. P. Yates of this city, and used on Lake Minnetonka. The members of the company say they have not the big casino but they have the little one. Mr. Henry Hall has recently purchased W. R. Barnes' interest in the company.

W. E. McIntyre and Frank White returned Monday from a two weeks' trip around the circle, the former looking after the interests of the Hartford Fire Insurance company and the latter looking over the country.

State Senator White of Ouray was in the city yesterday. Miss Martha Moore, his cousin, who has been a visitor in the San Juan for some days, returned with him.

The game of ball between the printers and plumbers was played at the Perry Johnson tract Sunday, and resulted in a score of 13 to 18, the printers winning. Honors are even now, for the plumbers won the last game played three years ago.

Constable S. Y. Case returned from Cripple Creek Sunday night, having made the greater part of the journey on foot.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Heroic Lizzie Allen Loses Her Own Life

AFTER SAVING TWO CHILDREN.

A Heartrending Calamity at Manitou Last Night—A Fatal Fire—C. A. Pollen Loses His Home on Ruxton Avenue.

Miss Lizzie Allen, a domestic in the employ of Charles A. Pollen, was burned to death Saturday night in a horrible manner, and the building used as a store and residence burned to the ground with all its contents.

At half past nine o'clock a horseman dashed wildly down Manitou avenue shouting that the building of Mr. Pollen was in flames. Mrs. Pollen had just arrived at the store on Canon avenue, which is kept by her sister-in-law, Miss Pollen, and immediately screamed that her babies, aged respectively 3 and 7 years, were asleep alone in the second story. The situation was agonizing for the mother and as rapidly as possible she ran in the direction of her burning home, a half mile away. Her physical energy was not equal to the task and when opposite Griffith's curio store swayed and would have fallen had not two men caught her and carried her inside. Here she became hysterical and required the attention of several lady friends. Her sorrow was heart-rending.

Lizzie Allen, the house servant, knowing the children to be asleep up stairs, pushed through the excited mob of men and ran up through the burning building. She passed back the seven-year-old boy, into the hands of men who followed her, and carried the little one down herself. That was the last seen of her. That she again went back into the building is evident, but why is not known. It is surmised that she returned for some of her own valuables, stumbled and fell and while prostrate was smothered.

The children were taken to the distracted mother who swooned away when she saw them. She was conveyed to the home of a friend and given medicine to put her to sleep.

In the meantime the building, which was frame, was burning fiercely, lighting up the surrounding mountain sides with the reflections of its lurid flames. The fire department worked hard to save it but without avail, and turned their attention to the home of Mrs. Swinton the east and a house on the west, the latter containing a woman was burning up.

The street was jammed with humanity during the fire, but the crowds dispersed when the embers began to die down.

While Mr. Wm. Frizzell was prodding among the smoking embers he was horrified to come across a bone surrounded by burned flesh, protruding from under a fallen roof. Quickly calling aid, the debris was removed and a terribly mutilated body of a woman was found, which proved to be that of Miss Allen.

An express wagon was called into service and the charred body removed tenderly to the city hall. Both legs were burned off, one side of the face was burned to the bone, and the body burned to a crisp.

Coroner Marlow was at once notified.

The deceased was a niece of Ed Frost, of Colorado Springs. She was about 23 years of age, and Mr. Pollen, who was seen after the fire, said she was a most excellent woman, one of the family rather than a servant. He was almost crazed by the event. All thoughts of any losses he might have suffered was buried by the terrible calamity that had taken a life.

A guard was placed about the blackened ruins by Marshal Bowers and sober groups scattered here and there under the electric lights discussed the affair.

The only theory Mr. Pollen advances as to the origin of the fire was that a lamp had exploded.

KANSAS EDITORS.

A Large Party of the North Central Kansas Editorial Association is Here.

A party of ninety people, composed of members of the North Central Kansas Editorial association, their wives, sons, daughters and friends, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon over the Rock Island road.

The party comprises a large representation of the Kansas newspapers. Their yellow badges have already made their presence known on our business streets, and before the party has left Colorado Springs they will be fluttered on the summit of Pike's Peak and in the darkest recesses of the Grand caverns. These Kansas editors are not wanting in ambition. Not a single object of interest in this vicinity will escape their scrutiny. Broadmoor, Cheyenne canon, the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, the Grand caverns, Glen Eyrie, Manitou, all the glories of which Colorado Springs can boast, will be told of in Kansas homes for weeks and months to come.

Those who have had the entertainment of the visitors in charge have done their work well, and no pains have been spared to make their stay in this city as delightful as possible. Everyone wearing the yellow badge of the association will be allowed free passage on the electric cars to any point to which they run. To-morrow afternoon the Broadmoor casino will be open for their benefit from 2 till 5 o'clock, and the Hungarian band will furnish music. The party will go in a body to Broadmoor that afternoon, leaving here at 1 o'clock and visiting also Cheyenne canon. To-day the party will disperse in different directions, and many will visit Manitou.

The excursion of the editors is an incident of their twelfth annual meeting, which was held at Clay Centre, Kan., on the 25th and 26th. Leaving Clay Centre on the 26th the party set out for Colorado. Yesterday morning they passed through this city on their way to Pueblo. In that place they were met by the mayor and the board of trade, who escorted them in carriages to the Mineral Palace, the smelters, and other points of interest. A small delegation of Colorado Springs newspaper men, Messrs. C. O. Finch, Charles Sprague and J. Q. Royce, left this city in the afternoon, and accompanied the party from Pueblo to Colorado Springs.

At 7:45 in the evening the party arrived here and were taken on the electric cars to the Alamo hotel, where Mr. Sellers had an excellent supper ready for them. At 9 o'clock an informal meeting was held in the hotel parlor and plans were made in regard to their excursions to neighboring points of interest. From 10 o'clock until 12 a dance was given the party in the hotel dining room, which was largely attended. On Monday evening a second dance will be held for their benefit in the hotel.

Among the prominent members of the party are D. A. Valentine, president, who has been a presidential elector; G. T. Davies, who has served a term in the Kansas legislature; G. W. Martin, who has three times held the contract for the state printing; T. W. Walton, a member of the state board of pardons, and Judge F. G. Adams. The latter has been for many years secretary of the Kansas State Historical society and is the creator of its great collection; Noble Prentiss, the best known journalist of Kansas, who for nearly thirty years has been in active newspaper life, and has of late been a prominent contributor to the Kansas City Star.

The party will remain in this city until to-morrow evening or Monday morning when they will return to their various Kansas homes.

Following is a list of the members of the party and the papers with which they are connected:

D. A. Valentine, (president), Clay Center Times.
J. W. McBride (vice-president), Cawker City Times, wife and child, and Miss Lillian Bartlett.
B. S. Hutchins (secretary), Clay Center Dispatch, Miss F. Oakes.
C. B. Kirtland (treasurer), Salina Journal.
L. L. Alrich, Cawker City Record, Miss R. C. Alrich.
J. W. Bliss, Greenleaf Journal, Miss J. Bliss.
L. N. Beacom, Smith Center Bulletin-Pioneer, and wife.
J. A. Branson, Clifton Review, and wife.
Tom A. Borman, Hope Dispatch.
A. M. Crary, Herington Times.
W. E. Clark, Topeka Daily Capital.
G. M. Culver, Belleville Telescope.
C. R. Caldwell, Beloit Courier, Miss Oral Caldwell.
W. L. Chambers, Rooks County Record, and wife.
G. T. Davies, Republic City News, and wife.
J. J. Davis, Manhattan Mercury, Miss M. Kemp.
S. E. Dodge, Beloit Gazette, and daughter Frank.
C. A. Filson, Concordia Times, and wife.
Miss Jennie Glenn, Minneapolis Messenger.
A. S. Green, Manchester Sun, and wife.
C. N. Hull, Herington Exchange Journal.
W. E. Hill, Hill City Republican, Andrew Kibler.
George E. Hitsinger, Courtland Register, Miss Ida Horn.
Miss Mamie McCabe, Topeka Lance.
Charles A. Morley, Clyde Argus, and wife.
W. B. Mead, Oberlin Herald, Miss Laura Hyatt.
George W. Martin, Kansas City (Kan.) Daily Gazette, and wife.
Miss Emma Kelley, McPherson Freeman.
W. C. Palmer, Jewell County Republican.
E. A. Palmer, Clifton News; Miss Allie Dodge.
Noble L. Prentis, Kansas City Daily Star, and wife.
M. O. Reitzel, Barnes Enterprise, and wife.
C. B. Rupe, Clyde Herald, and wife.
J. L. Salmen, Cuba Daylight, and wife.
C. H. Sawyer, Scottville News, and wife.
Hugh Thompson, Irving Leader, Miss Grace Thompson.
R. F. Vaughan, Mankato Monitor, and wife.
W. F. Waller, Council Grove Republican, Mrs. Georgia Williamson.
T. W. Walton, Lincoln Republican, and wife.
W. W. Waterman, Delphos Republican.
F. G. Adams, State Historical society, and daughter Zu.
G. F. Thompson, Manhattan Nationalist.
W. E. Whitmore, Downs Chief, Miss Edna Perine.
T. A. Sawhill, Concordia Empire, and son.
C. H. Willis, Junction City Tribune, and wife.
S. M. Weed, Mankato Review, and wife.
S. E. Hafa, Russell Journal.
A. L. Campbell, Herington Roller mills.
C. T. Hole, Washington Post.
E. M. Gilbert, Junction City Union.
C. A. Southwick, Riley Regent.
R. B. Claiborne, Abilene Chronicle.
Mob McNall, Gaylord Herald.

Editors Entertained.

Monday afternoon the party of editors of the Northwestern Kansas Editorial association, after visiting every point worth seeing that the morning's time allowed, gathered together their wives, friends, sons and daughters and set out for the Broadmoor casino.

At 3.30 o'clock the concert given them by Rosner's Hungarian orchestra began in the large dance hall on the second floor of the building, and the following programme was most excellently rendered:

Overture, "Maritana,"	Wallace
Waltz, "Sobre las Olas,"	Rosas
Gavotte, "Fondly Thine Own,"	Jungman
Selection, "Mignon,"	Thomas
Csardas (Hungarian National Dance)	Hubay
Polka, "Baby,"	Bial
Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons,"	Strauss
Overture, "Semiramis,"	Rossini

Colonel Bacon introduced Mr. Noble Prentis, of Kansas City, Mo., who gave a brief speech appropriate to the occasion, and a number of others of the party spoke a few words. Mr. W. J. Willcox made a short speech as the representative of the Broadmoor company. The president and secretary of the editorial association were called for and presented with handsome canes by the association.

The party was shown through the new casino and later they scattered to the various points of interest which Broadmoor possesses.

The dance which was to have been given to the party at the Alamo last night was abandoned as the members were fatigued with sight seeing.

Mrs. Eliza Iles died suddenly last Sunday noon in Colorado Springs. She was the mother of Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Milton of this city and had returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Alfred Iles, at Silverton the day before. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the First M. E. church.